



INDIANA
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

THE SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT
ON
REFORMS AND PROGRESS
IN KOREA
(1908-9)

COMPILED
BY
H.I.J.M.'s RESIDENCY GENERAL

SEOUL, DECEMBER, 1909

126514

DS901

.A4

1908-9

RECEIVED ANARCH

YRABLI

CONTENTS.

I. GENERAL.

	Page.
1. Introduction	1
2. Area and Population.. .. .	5
3. Residency General	7
4. Expenses Defrayed by Japanese Treasury in Korea.	9
5. Patents Bureau	11
6. Consulates and Residencies	14
7. The Oriental Development Company	16
8. Compensation for the Land Appropriated by Japan for Military and Railway Uses.. .. .	20
9. Control of Japanese <i>Maurais Sujets</i>	22

II. IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD.

10. Reforms of the Imperial Household.. .. .	24
11. New Imperial Palace	24
12. Imperial Journeys	25
13. Education of the Crown Prince	26
14. Other Members of the Imperial Family.. .. .	29
15. Readjustment of Properties	30
16. Settlement of Debts.. .. .	32
17. Dismissal of Superfluous Officials.. .. .	34
18. Reduction of Superfluous Ceremonies	34
19. Art Museum, Zoological Gardens, etc.	35
20. Imperial Library	36
21. Finance of Imperial Household	36

III. CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

22. Cabinet	38
23. Ministers' Meeting at the Resident General's Mansion	39

II

24.	Privy Council	39
25.	Japanese Subjects in the Civil Service.. ..	41
26.	Regulations for Appointing Civil Officials	43
27.	Regulations Concerning Salary and Solatium.. ..	45
28.	Official Gazette	47

IV. LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

29.	Conference of Provincial Governors	49
30.	Provincial Governments	52
31.	The <i>Pu</i> of <i>Seoul</i> and the Other 10 <i>Pus</i>	53
32.	District Magistracies.. .. .	54
33.	"Local Civil Service Qualifications Committee" ..	55
34.	<i>Men Chyang</i> (Village Head-men)	56
35.	Local Finance	56

V. JUSTICE.

36.	Opening of the New Courts of Justice	58
37.	Regulations for Civil and Criminal Procedure ..	60
38.	Revised Penal Code.. .. .	62
39.	Progress of Law Codification.. .. .	64
40.	Barristers	64
41.	Law School.. .. .	65
42.	The New Prison Administration	67

VI. PEACE AND ORDER.

43.	Garrison Army	68
44.	Naval Defence	69
45.	Garrison Gendarmery	70
46.	Police	71
47.	Readjustment of Police Administration.. ..	72
48.	Conference of Provincial Police Inspectors.. ..	74
49.	"Political Telephones"	75
50.	Native Assistant Gendarmerie.. .. .	76
51.	Insurgents	77
52.	Measures for Pacifying Insurgents.. .. .	79
53.	Control of Fire-Arms, Gun-Powder, etc... ..	81

III

54.	The Self-Defence Associations..	82
55.	Assassination of Mr. Stevens..	83
56.	Press ..	85
57.	Foreign Journalism ..	87

VII. FINANCE.

58.	Increase of the State Accounts..	90
59.	Land Tax ..	91
60.	Readjustment of the <i>Yoktunto</i> Revenue..	92
61.	House Tax..	94
62.	Urban Building Tax..	94
63.	Customs Tariff ..	95
64.	Ginseng Monopoly ..	96
65.	Investigation of Revenue Sources (Tobacco, Liquor, Salt, etc.) ..	98
66.	Public Loans ..	100
67.	National Treasuries..	102
68.	Public Audit Bureau..	102

VIII. CURRENCY, BANKING, ETC.

69.	Withdrawal of Debased Nickels ..	104
70.	Adjustment of Copper <i>Cash</i> ..	104
71.	New Coins and Bank Notes ..	105
72.	The Dai-Ichi Ginko..	107
73.	Agricultural and Industrial Banks..	107
74.	Ordinary Native Banks ..	108
75.	Japanese Ordinary Banks..	108
76.	Note Associations ..	109
77.	"Local Monetary Circulation Associations" ..	109

IX. COMMUNICATIONS.

78.	Progress of Road Construction..	111
79.	Railway Traffic ..	112
80.	Construction Work of Railways ..	114
81.	Channel Ferry Steamers..	115
82.	Posts ..	116
83.	Telegraph and Telephone..	117

X. FOREIGN COMMERCE.

84.	Imports and Exports for 1908..	..	..	..	..	119
85.	Trade According to Countries..	..	..	..	..	120
86.	Customs Administration ..	..	..	..	..	121
87.	Customs Bonding Offices..	..	..	..	..	122
88.	Coast Guard Inspecting Stations	..	..	..	..	123
89.	Opening of <i>Chong-jin</i> Port	..	..	..	..	123
90.	Progress of Works for Facilitating Customs Operations	..	..	..	..	124
91.	Progress of Light-House Facilities..	..	..	..	..	125

XI. AGRICULTURE.

92.	Utilization of Waste Lands	..	..	..	..	126
93.	Sericulture	..	..	..	..	127
94.	Distribution of Agricultural Experts	..	..	..	..	128
95.	<i>Saucon</i> Model Farm and its Branches	..	..	..	..	128
96.	Irrigation Reservoirs	..	..	..	..	129
97.	Agricultural and Forestry School	..	..	..	..	129
98.	Horticultural Station	..	..	..	..	131
99.	Nursery Gardens	..	..	..	..	132
100.	Cotton Plantating Station	..	..	..	..	132
101.	Live-stock	..	..	..	..	132
102.	The Observatory	..	..	..	..	133

XII. TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

103.	Trading Market..	..	..	..	..	135
104.	Local Industrial Museum..	..	..	..	..	135
105.	Subsidies to Native Industries..	..	..	..	..	137
106.	Business Co-operation	..	..	..	..	137
107.	Weights and Measures	..	..	..	..	139
108.	Industrial Training School	..	..	..	..	140
109.	Commercial School	..	..	..	..	141

XIII. MINING.

110.	Mining Conditions	..	..	..	..	143
111.	Mining Laws and Regulations..	..	..	..	..	143

112.	Foreign Investments in Mines..	..	..	..	..	145
113.	Settlement of <i>Kapsan</i> Mining Claim	..	..	..	..	147
114.	Concessions Granted Under Mining Laws	..	..	..	..	148
115.	<i>Pying-yang</i> Coal Mine	..	..	..	..	149
116.	Iron Mining	..	..	..	..	150

XIV. FORESTRY.

117.	Forestry Law	..	..	..	..	151
118.	Model Forests	..	..	..	..	152
119.	Nursery Beds	..	..	..	..	153
120.	Forestry Undertakings Station..	..	..	..	..	153

XV. FISHERY.

121.	Fishery Conditions	..	..	..	..	155
122.	Fishery Administration	..	..	..	..	155
123.	Japanese Fisheries in Korean Waters	..	..	..	..	156
124.	Fishery Law	..	..	..	..	157
125.	Whaling	..	..	..	..	157
126.	Control of Poachers..	..	..	..	..	158

XVI. SANITATION.

127.	Epidemic Diseases	..	..	..	..	159
128.	Vaccination	..	..	..	..	160
129.	<i>Seoul</i> Sanitary Association	..	..	..	..	161
130.	Opium Smoking	..	..	..	..	162
131.	<i>Tai-Han</i> Hospital	..	..	..	..	163
132.	Medical School..	..	..	..	..	164
133.	Foreign Hospitals	..	..	..	..	164
134.	Official Recognition of the Medical Service	..	..	..	..	165
135.	Non-Commissioned Official Doctors..	..	..	..	..	165
136.	Red-Cross Society	..	..	..	..	166
137.	Progress of the Government Water Works	..	..	..	..	168
138.	<i>Seoul</i> Water Works..	..	..	..	..	168
139.	<i>Mokpo</i> Water Works..	..	..	..	..	169

VI

XVII. EDUCATION.

140.	Private Schools..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170
141.	Aids to Private Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171
142.	Educational Associations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172
143.	Text-Books Compiled by the Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	173
144.	Text-Books Compiled by Individuals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175
145.	Education of Women.: ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176
146.	Increase of Common Schools..	..	..	..	..	..	..	177
147.	Foreign Language Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178
148.	Normal School in <i>Seoul</i>..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178
149.	High School ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	179
150.	<i>Song-gyun-koan</i>..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180
151.	Korean Students Sent to Japan. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180
152.	Japanese Schools in Korea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181
153.	Schools Maintained by Foreign Missionaries..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181

APPENDIX.

A.	Convention Regarding Patents, Trade-Marks, Etc. ..	183
B.	Organic Regulations of the Patent Bureau ..	185
C.	Law Relating to the Oriental Development Company..	186
D.	Memorandum Concerning transfer of Korean Law Courts and Prisons to Japan ..	192
E.	The Amended Mining Laws..	193
F.	The Forestry Law ..	200
G.	Ordinance for Private Schools ..	203

TABLES.

No.	1. Revenue of the Korean Government, 1905-1909.	206
No.	2. Expenditures of the Korean Government, 1905- 1909 ..	207
No.	3. Comparative Table of the Foreign Trade, 1907- 1908 ..	208
No.	4. Comparative Table of Exports, 1907-8 ..	208
No.	5. Comparative Table of Imports, 1907-8 ..	209

VII

No. 6. Comparative Table of the Foreign Trade, According to Countries	210
No. 7. Comparative Table of the Foreign Trade, According to Ports	211
No. 8. Comparative Table of the Specie and Bullion Exported and Imported	212
No. 9. Comparative Table of Merchant Vessels Entered and Cleared, 1907-8	213
No. 10. Table of Epidemic Diseases.. .. .	214
No. 11. General Condition of Government Schools.. ..	215

MAPS.

No. 1. Post Offices and Postal Routes in Korea.
No. 2. Telegraph Offices and Telegraph Routes in Korea.
No. 3. Disposition of Light-Houses, in Korea.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	Facing Page.
1. Imperial Palace, etc.	24
2. New Cabinet Building.. .. .	38
3. New Law Court, etc.	58
4. Ginseng Monopoly Station, etc.. .. .	96
5. Spontaneous Evaporation Salt Station	100
6. Road and Bridge Constructions.. .. .	112
7. <i>Suwon</i> Model Farms, etc.	128
8. Horticultural Station, etc.	130
9. Cotton Planting Station, etc.	132
10. Cattle, etc.	134
11. Trading Markets in <i>Tai-ku</i>	136
12. Model Forest Station and Nursery Station.. .. .	152
13. Timber Raft in <i>Yalu</i> River.. .. .	154
14. Vaccination, Vaccine Manufacturing Station, etc. ..	160
15. Normal School, Girls' Class Room, etc.	178

VIII

Weights, Measures and Moneys, with English
and French Equivalents.

JAPAN.	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.
<i>Ri</i>	2 4403382 Miles	3.9272727 Kilomètres.
<i>Ri</i> (Marine)... ..	1.1506873 Miles	1.8518182 Kilomètres.
Square <i>Ri</i>	5.9552506 Square Miles ...	15.4234711 Kilomètres Carrés.
<i>Chō</i> = 10 <i>Tan</i>	2.4507204 Acres	99.1735537 Ares.
<i>Tsubo</i>	3.9538290 Square Yards ...	3.3057851 Mètres Carrés.
<i>Koku</i> = 10 <i>To</i> = 100 <i>Shō</i> (Liquid)	39.7033130 Gallons	1.8039068 Hectolitres.
" (Dry)	4.9629141 Bushels	1.8039068 Hectolitres.
" (Capacity of vessel)	$\frac{1}{10}$ of one Ton	$\frac{1}{10}$ de Tonne.
<i>Kwan</i> = 1,000 <i>Momme</i>	8.2673297 lbs. (Avoir.) ...	3.7500000 Kilogrammes.
	10.0471021 " (Troy.) ...	
<i>Kin</i>	1.3227727 lbs. (Avoir.) ...	6.0000000 Hectogrammes.
	1.6075363 " (Troy.) ...	
<i>Momme</i>	2.1164364 Drams (Avoir.)...	3.7500000 Grammes.
	2.4113045 Dwts. (Troy) ...	
<i>Yen</i> = 100 <i>Sen</i>	2s. 0d. 582	2.583 Francs.

Printed at the "Japan Times" Office, Tokyo.

ERRATA.

Page.	Line counting from		Error.	Correction.
	Top.	Bottom.		
3	First	—	Understanding	Undertakings
3	—	17	Soverign	Sovereign
3	—	4	so meet	so as to meet
3	—	4	urgents	urgent
4	14	—	habour	harbour
5	—	10	survy	survey
5	—	5	had	has
12	6	—	Kiuch	Kiuchi
12	—	5	Korea	Korean
12	—	4	America	American
14	8	—	invites	invited
16	—	10	;	,
23	10	—	steadly	steadily
30	8	—	3,0000	30,000
30	—	14	30,000	300,000
30	—	14	1908 amount	1908 the amount
32	4	—	hithertofore	heretofore
36	11	—	record	records
39	7	—	page	pages
39	—	5	earry	early
44	9	—	officers	officials
45	—	2	cooperation	cōoperation
48	12	—	countersignatures	countersignature
56	—	15	cooperate	cōoperate
58	8	—	prosecutors	procurators
59	6	—	a inferior	an inferior
60	3	—	been	been in
61	—	10	or	of
61	—	6	of	at
64	5	—	has	had
77	12	—	judicial	judicious
78	11	—	sentensed	sentenced
79	—	13	they would	would
79	6	—	charge	charged
99	—	7	Department	Departments
106	3	—	is	was
108	15	—	bankrupcy	bankruptcy
108	—	first	th	the
110	—	ffirst	Tatals	Totals
121	16	—	export	exports
122	—	10	town	towns
133	11	—	slaughtered	slaughtered
136	—	5	Head-man	Headmen
144	—	16	imports	imposts
146	—	8	1907	1909
180	3	—	lecture	lectures
189	—	4	cōoperations	cōoperation
190	22	—	after	alter
191	6	—	mentionned	mentioned
192	—	7	Government	Governments
192	—	6	publicate	duplicate
194	—	7	therefore	therefor
194	—	6	for	to
196	24	—	provision	provisions
203	25	—	a personnel	personnel
203	—	16	provided.	provided for:—
203	—	13	instruction	instruction in
204	—	17	instructions	instruction
204	—	16	of	at
204	—	1	or	and
209	—	8	scientifical	scientific
214	3	—	scaret	scarlet
215	—	1	educational	Educational

Resident
the Court
Administra-
ing been
on July
dance for
fective in
ears.
ns in the
06 and in
ed merely
a Govern-
assistant-
partments
ould be
e experts
lly many
thod, yet
y such a
to advice
own will.
defective
the pro-
root that
together
e employ-
re of the
ly, 1907,
et partici-
vested in
the end

GENERAL.

1. Introduction.

In February, 1909, three years had elapsed since the Resident General, representing the Imperial Government of Japan at the Court of the Korean Emperor, inaugurated reforms in the Korean administration. More direct power to participate in these reforms having been conferred on the Resident General by the Agreement concluded on July 24, 1907, the improvements and progress made under his guidance for the year 1908 were more extensive in their scope and more effective in their results than those carried out during the two preceding years.

As stated in the Annual Report for the year 1907, reforms in the Korean administration and other improvements effected in 1906 and in the greater part of the year 1907, were for the most part conducted merely by the advice of the Resident General, who caused the Korean Government to engage a number of Japanese advisers, councillors, and assistant-councillors, to aid the Imperial Household and the various Departments of State, and also recommended that Japanese assistants should be nominated to local financial posts and police stations, Japanese experts being employed at various model stations as well. Undoubtedly many reforms and improvements were achieved by this advisory method, yet many important questions could not be solved satisfactorily by such a system, owing to the fact that Korean officials paid little respect to advice given, so long as they were free to adopt or reject it at their own will. Moreover, the incapacity of Korean officials and their habitually defective governmental organization greatly handicapped the success of the projected programme. So many evils and abuses had taken deep root that more direct management on the part of the Resident General, together with some modification in the Government organization and the employment of capable officials, became vitally important for the welfare of the Korean people. The conclusion of the Agreement signed in July, 1907, was simply a measure to remedy these defects. By it more direct participative power in the reforms of the Korean administration was vested in the Resident General. As a consequence of this Agreement, in the end

of 1907, various regulations concerning the organization of the Imperial Household and of the Government, central and local, were enacted. These resulted, in January, 1908, in the reorganization of the Imperial Household and of the various Departments of State by the abolition of numerous superficial offices, by the creation of new and important offices, and by the amalgamation or readjustment of various other offices so as to bring about practical uniformity. By this Agreement the judiciary was also separated from the executive; regulations relating to the organization of modern law courts were enacted on December 27, 1907, and a number of modern courts of law were opened in August of 1908.

By virtue of the above mentioned Agreement several Japanese subjects, some of whom had already been advisers or councillors in the Korean Government, and others, being well qualified, were recommended and appointed to important posts in Korea.

These Japanese numbered 2,090 (466 high officials and 1,624 subordinate officials) as against 3,030 Korean officials (801 high officials and 2,229 subordinate officials), at the end of 1908. The police force, which is composed of 1,698 Japanese and 3,057 Korean constables, is not reckoned in this list. Of the Japanese appointed to the Korean administration, the highest occupy respectively the offices of Vice-Minister in the Central Government, of Permanent Secretary in the Provincial Governments and of Chief Justice in the Supreme Court. It is expected that administrative efficiency will be secured by their skill in guiding and assisting Korean officials, especially in supplying the technical knowledge which Koreans, until very recently, have had no opportunity to acquire; and in serving as models of official routine and moral integrity, which qualities have been lacking in Korean officials, who, consciously or unconsciously, have been habitually degenerate in the administration of their country.

Korea's financial resources, however, not being able to meet the increased expenses caused by the above mentioned reorganization of the Government system and by the employment of numerous Japanese in Korean offices, 19,682,623 *yen* was appropriated to be drawn from the Imperial Treasury of the Japanese Government by annual installments during 6 years, dating from October, 1907, to March, 1912, without interest and without definite term of redemption. For the further extension of public works and for cadastral surveys of land, it was

decided that the so called "Second Public Understanding Loan", amounting to 20,000,000 *yen*, should be raised in 1908. The details of these loans will be given later on under the heading of Public Loans.

The programme thus laid down for new reform measures under the direct guidance of the Resident General had been previously sanctioned by the Korean Emperor, who visited the Imperial Mausoleum on November 18, 1907, in order to make solemn oath to the departed spirits of his Imperial Ancestors concerning the adoption and carrying out of a national policy with a view to the complete reform of Korea and its people. In the document which the Emperor read before the Mausoleum, he began by pointing out the urgent necessity of applying progressive and remedial measures in order to rescue his people from the evil effect of centuries of misrule, and to promote national improvement; he went on to declare his determination of carrying out the necessary measures, six in number, as tabulated below; and he concluded with a vow to the spirits of his Imperial Ancestors to adhere unflinchingly to his resolution, and with a statement that should he or his ministers ever deviate from it, they would be ready to submit to the most severe punishment. The six measures mentioned above read as follow:

1. That the sovereign and his subjects should co-operate in pursuance of a national policy leading to reform and progress.
2. That encouragement should be given to agriculture, commerce and industry in order to promote the country's welfare.
3. That order should be strictly maintained and long-standing defects eradicated, with a view to the successful realization of the great work of regeneration.
4. That the welfare of the people should be promoted by improving the internal administration, and that justice should be meted out to all by establishing a new judicial system.
5. That talented persons should be carefully sought out and appointed to suitable posts.
6. That in educational matters, attention should be paid to practical, rather than theoretical, instruction, so meet the urgents needs of the country.

These six measures of reform were announced to the public by an Imperial rescript promulgated on the same day when the Emperor made

his vow to the spirits of his ancestors not to swerve from his high resolve to carry out a policy of reform and reconstruction.

Thus, from the conclusion of the Agreement of July 1907, the reforms in the Korean administration and the policy of reconstruction were conducted under the direct guidance of the Resident General, supported by the willing sanction of the Korean Emperor. During the year 1908, especially, reforms and improvements in every department administrative, financial, economic, educational and social, ~~were steadily~~ carried out by a duly organized Government, by well qualified Japanese appointed to Korean posts, and by a sufficient appropriation of money. This was accomplished in spite of the fact that reform and progress in Korea have often been hindered by insurgents or bands of robbers, and that public works also are impeded by climatic conditions, inasmuch as actual operations of road construction, water works, harbour improvement, etc., have to be suspended during the winter season.

As regards railways, posts, telegraphs, and military and foreign affairs which are under the direct control of the Imperial Government of Japan, their improvement is being effected, year after year, by the Resident General and the other Imperial Authorities of Japan.

The insurrection, which arose from time to time as a protest against the new regime, constitutes a grave obstacle to reform and progress in the country. The question has been taken up most seriously by the Resident General, and, since July, 1907, various measures for the suppression of the insurgents have been carried out. Organized insurgents are to-day almost extinct, nothing remaining except bands of the highway-robber class. The details of this question will be given later on.

In spite of the complex relations existing between Japan and Korea in the sequel of the intervention and protection of the former after the close of the Russo-Japanese war, the friendship between the protectorate and the protected is becoming closer year by year. The visit of the Crown Prince of Japan to the Peninsula in the fall of 1907 was heartily welcomed by the Emperor and his people. It served to remove old prejudices that existed between the two countries, and to soften more or less the ill-feeling of the Korean people toward Japan. Moreover, this most felicitous event inspired, soon afterwards, a visit of the Korean Crown Prince to Japan where he is now receiving education. Guided by wise forethought both for his own healthy development, mentally and physical-

ly, and for the welfare of future generations of his countrymen, he went to Japan, and the progress of his studies there during the year 1908 has already given earnest of bright results. His Imperial Highness' cordial treatment by the Imperial Household of Japan and the considerate guidance of Prince Ito have won the confidence of the Korean Imperial Household and its subjects in the honest and loyal intention of Japan to promote the well-being of their country. Thus the friendship of the two nations is now closely cemented and requires no official stimulant.

The Report for the year 1907 principally treated of the reforms instituted and the progress made in Korea under the guidance of the Resident General during the two years subsequent to the establishment of the Residency General at the beginning of 1906. It referred also more or less to the brief history of certain reforms and improvements which had been initiated prior to the establishment of the Residency General. The present Annual Report for 1908 gives an account of the reforms and progress effected chiefly during 1908. Moreover, the reforms instituted and the progress made before 1908, which were omitted in the Report for 1907, are dealt with in this Report; as are also certain cognate measures extending into 1909.

2. Area and Population.

An authentic census of population, a reliable map and the exact area of land, cultivated and uncultivated, are very important data in dealing with the different branches of administration, especially in the matter of taxation, communications, education, sanitation, economic undertakings, etc. An exact census and a survey of the land of Korea are yet in the course of preparation.

A record of population and dwellings was first prepared according to the system of *Sik-nyen*, or annual record, in the reign of the 9th Emperor of the *Yi* Dynasty, 427 years ago. According to this system, the census had to be revised every three years, but nothing had been done towards revision in late years. In 1896, regulations concerning investigations of the census of population and the number of dwellings were promulgated. By these the Head-man of each village was placed in charge of these matters, under the supervision of the District Magistrate,

and the census was to be revised every year. But the regulations were pigeon-holed, and many people, in order to escape taxation, did not report the actual number of houses, while the Head-man or the Magistrate would often show less than the real population in order to use the surplus as retainers in his own private service. The Advisory Police Board undertook the work of the census in 1906, and obtained the following results by May 20th, 1907:—2,333,087 dwellings and 9,781,671 population, exclusively Koreans, which table, classified according to provinces, was appended to the last Annual Report. Yet these numbers do not include the population of various small islands and the extreme interior of the northern provinces, and so can not be regarded as absolutely authentic figures.

As a result of the reorganization of the Home Department, a Census Section was established in January, 1908, under the control of the Police Bureau, and in February, all census matters heretofore in charge of the local magistrate were transferred to the chief of the provincial police station. Policemen were ordered to investigate the actual number of the population, dwellings, etc., while the Head-men of villages were to report on the same. New regulations regarding the census of dwellings, etc., are now under consideration, and they aim at investigating the conditions of Korean family life.

As to the Koreans residing in foreign countries, their total number, reported by Japanese consuls or other officials in 1907 and 1908, is 121,508; i. e. 10,400 in Vladivostok; 77,000 in Chientao; 30,000 in Antung; 8 in Shanghai; 3,300 in the Hawaiian islands, and 800 in San-Francisco.

Among foreign nationals in Korea, Japanese number 126,168 (70,145 males and 56,023 females), as reported on December 31, 1908. The total population of other foreign nationalities in June, 1909, was 13,109: consisting of 12,332 Chinese; 464 American; 153 British; 87 French; 33 German; 14 Russian; 8 Greek; 7 Italian; 3 Belgian, and 8 others. Most of the American, British and French are Christian missionaries. The Russians, Italians and Belgians are almost all consular officials and their families.

As to the physical formation of Korea, the country occupies the peninsula stretching south from Manchuria and Siberia into the Sea of Japan. In the geographical map adopted by the Bureau of the Korean Observatory, it lies between $33^{\circ} 12'$ and $43^{\circ} 02'$ north latitude, and

between the meridians $124^{\circ} 18'$ and $130^{\circ} 54'$ of east longitude. The total area is estimated at from 84,000 to 100,000 square miles. Cultivated land constitutes only about one tenth of the whole. But these figures are not absolutely reliable. For the purpose of surveying the territory a Board was first established in 1898, but nothing has been done yet in the nature of a survey. It is said that certain latitudinal, longitudinal and topographical surveys were made during the China-Japanese war, and during the Russo-Japanese war by the Japanese Army and Navy, especially triangulation surveys by the Japanese army after the war with Russia; but all of these were undertaken mainly from the military point of view. When the Japanese Financial Adviser commenced to reform the land-tax in 1905, he was impeded by the irregular system of the old unit of assessment called the "Kyel", and he felt the great necessity of a cadastral survey. At the suggestion of the Financial Adviser, a Land Survey Section was created in the Tax Supervisory Bureau of the Finance Department. But as the work of survey required a force of experts, the Section primarily limited its activities to the training of Koreans under Japanese teachers, for which purpose a survey training school was established in *Seoul* with Branches in *Taiku*, *Pying-Yang* and *Chong-ju*.

When the Property Readjustment Bureau was established in the Finance Department on July 23, 1908, the Survey Section was transferred from the Tax Supervisory Bureau to this new Bureau. The function of the Survey Section is not only to educate survey experts, but also to survey the land and draft maps of it. A thorough land survey of the country is to be undertaken with an adequate fund of more than 10,000,000 yen set apart for this purpose, out of the proceeds of the "Second Undertakings Loan" arranged with the Industrial Bank of Japan in December, 1908.

3. Residency General.

During the year 1908, there were no radical changes made in the personnel and organization of the Residency General, except the resignation of the Director General; the change of the Naval Attaché to the Resident General; the establishment of a Patents Bureau; the transfer of the Observation Bureau of the Residency General to the Korean Gov-

ernment; and the creation of a Detached Office of the Residency General in *Chientao*.

Mr. Sadakichi Tsuruhara, who was appointed Director General when the Residency General was first established in December, 1905, resigned office on account of ill health in October, 1908. During his term of service in the Residency General, for some three years, Mr. Tsuruhara faithfully and ably discharged his duties. For a short time in 1907 he also served *ex-officio* as Vice-Minister to the Korean Imperial Household. His services were appreciated by both the Japanese and the Korean Governments. Mr. Yeizo Ishizuka, Director of the Supervisory Department of the Residency General, was ordered to assume charge of the functions of the Director General *ex-officio* after the resignation of Mr. Tsuruhara. Rear-Admiral Iwasaki, Naval Attaché to the Resident General, who succeeded Rear-Admiral Miyaoka in September 1907, was replaced by Captain Tonami in August, 1908.

As to changes in the organization of the Residency General, the Observation Bureau maintained by the Residency General since April, 1906, was transferred to the control of the Korean Government on April 1st, 1908. Immediately after the conclusion of a convention between Japan and the United States concerning the protection in Korea of Inventions, Designs, Trade-marks and Copyrights, the Patents Bureau was established in the Residency General in August, 1908. The details for patents in Korea will be treated later on. Upon the request of the Korean Government, to protect Koreans residing in *Chientao* from the oppression of the Chinese authorities and from attacks of bandits, Major Saito with a small force of gendarmerie and police was despatched to the district in September, 1907, by the Residency General. In April, 1908, Regulations for organizing the Temporary Detached Office of the Residency General in *Chientao* District were promulgated by Imperial Ordinance No. 86.

The following table is an outline of the organization of the Residency General, as it stood at the end of the fiscal year 1908.

Residency General.	Staff Office	Resident General's Secretariat.	Section of Documents.
		Department of Foreign Affairs.	
		Supervisory Department.	
		Department of Local Affairs.	„ „ Personnel.
	13 Local Residencies.		„ „ Accounts.
	Railway Bureau.		
	Communications Bureau.		
	Patents Bureau.		
	Court of Appeal of Japan in Korea.		
	Temporary Detached Office in <i>Chientao</i> .		
	Forestry Undertakings Station.		

The following is the statistical table of officials and employees engaged in the different branches of the Residency General, as they stood at the end of the fiscal year, 1908.

	High Officials.		Subordinate Officials.		Employees.	Total.
	Proper.	Non Com.	Proper.	Non Com.		
Staff in Office of Residency General.	25	9	43	9	57	143
13 Residencies	26	2	69	66	46	209
Railway Bureau	71	2	462	4	1,528	2,067
Communications Bureau	29	—	748	—	1,497	2,274
Patents Bureau	6	—	9	—	6	21
Appeal Court	5	—	4	1	7	17
Detached Office in <i>Chientao</i>	4	5	4	5	—	18
Forestry Undertakings Station	8	5	15	4	—	32
Total	174	23	1,354	89	3,141	4,781

Out of 1,497 Employees in the Communications Bureau, 454 are Koreans engaged chiefly as interpreters. Besides these, the Communications Bureau employs 577 Koreans and 814 Japanese as letter-carriers. In the Railway Bureau, in addition to those shown in the above table, more than one thousand Koreans are engaged as daily labourers or petty employees.

4. Expenses Defrayed by Japanese Treasury in Korea.

In the fiscal year 1908, 32,594,119 yen was defrayed out of the Imperial Treasury of Japan for the administration of the Residency General and the carrying on of subordinate Bureaus and Offices, including 13 Local Residencies, the Railway Bureau, the Patents Bureau, the

Communications Bureau, the Appeal Court of Japan in Korea, and the Forestry Undertakings Station. This appropriation also covered the expense of the Japanese army and navy in Korea and other matters. As already stated, the Japanese Government, for the next six years, dating from 1907, will aid financially the administration of the Korean Government, furnishing a loan of 19,682,623 *yen* by annual installments without interest or specified period of redemption. The following table is self-explanatory of what the Imperial Government of Japan spent on account of Korea during the three years following the establishment of the Residency General in that country:—

	Name of Offices, etc.	1908.	1907.	1906.
Residency General, Proper.	Residency General. 13 Local Residencies and Court of Appeal...	1,185,916	1,468,872	1,223,117
	Opening Expense of Residency General.	—	—	114,015
	Expenses for Constructing and Repairing Office Buildings and Official Residencies ...	287,365	226,690	507,825
	Educational aid for Japanese settlements.	30,000	20,000	14,930
	Subsidies to Fisheries ...	20,000	20,000	—
	Agricultural and Industrial Model Farm...	—	—	167,894
	Sanitary Expenses for Epidemic diseases.	—	100,000	—
	Capital for Forestry Undertakings Station.	300,000	300,000	—
	Subsidy to Oriental Development Company.	300,000	—	—
	Patents Bureau ...	43,914	—	—
	Railway Bureau ...	7,661,533	12,098,046	12,117,025
	Communications Bureau ...	2,276,695	2,183,664	2,296,078
	Army and Navy...	15,229,116	19,720,967	14,871,523
	Loan to Korean Government ...	5,259,580	1,769,503	—
	Totals ...	32,594,119	28,907,742	31,312,407

Among the above mentioned offices, the Railway and Communications Bureaus are the only places that earn an income. The Communications Bureau received 1,789,738 *yen* in 1908, 1,592,006 *yen* in 1907 and 1,111,154 *yen* in 1906 from the post, telegraph and telephone services and others. But these receipts did not cover the expenses incurred by the Bureau, as shown in the above table.

This is even more marked in the case of the Railway Bureau, for though it made a profit of 214,020 *yen* in 1906 on its traffic account, it had a deficit of 94,377 *yen* in 1907, and 211,687 *yen* in 1908, in spite of spending 7,661,533 *yen* in 1908, 12,098,046 *yen* in 1907 and 12,117,025 *yen* in 1906 for the reconstruction, repairing and improvement of 641 miles of road,

5. Patents Bureau.

Imitations of trade-marks and counterfeits of patents, designs, and other commercial symbols have become an embarrassing question in Korea and China, where foreign nationals are free to take advantage of extraterritorial jurisdiction which gives no protection against such abuses. For example, packing-cases of American Standard Oil refilled with Russian or Sumatra oil were often sold in Korea; and matches bearing the mark "Made in Japan" or stamped with counterfeit Japanese trade-marks were produced in Shanghai and offered for sale in the Korean and Chinese markets. Upon representation being made by the American and British Ministers at *Seoul*, in 1904, the Korean Government is said to have issued an order concerning counterfeit cigarettes. This order, however, served no better end than merely to restrict native consumption. In May, 1905, Naojiro Minorigawa, Japanese inventor of the placer machine, petitioned the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce of his Government and the Resident General for the due protection of his patent rights in Korea where counterfeit machines were frequently used.

After giving most serious consideration for some time to the patents and trade-marks question, the Governments both of Japan and the United States finally concluded a convention regarding the protection of patents, trade-marks, etc., in Korea. By this convention, the Government of the United States recognizes that "the Japanese Government shall cause to be enforced in Korea, simultaneously with the operation of this Convention, laws and regulations relative to inventions, designs, trade-marks and copyrights, similar to those which now exist in Japan", and entrusts to "the exclusive jurisdiction of the Japanese Courts in Korea" any cases of infringement of these laws and regulations by American citizens, thus waiving her extraterritorial jurisdiction to that extent. The citizens of outlying territories of the United States, like the Philippines, also come under the same legislation as the citizens of the United States proper or Japanese subjects in Korea, while Korean subjects who previously had no protection for their industrial rights in America, are to receive the same protection hereafter as native citizens of the United States or Japanese subjects.

By an Imperial Ordinance, No. 202, issued on August 12, 1908, the Japanese Government established a Patents Bureau in Korea under the

control of the Resident General. The staff of the Bureau consists of a Director, a Secretary, a Technical Expert, five Inspectors, five Assistant Inspectors, five Clerks, an Assistant Expert and an Interpreter. The functions of the Director, as superintendent of the Bureau's affairs, are under the control of the Resident General, and the Director being required, *ex-officio*, to be a Councillor of the Residency General, Mr. Kiuch, who is also Vice-Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry in the Korean Government, has been appointed to this important office. All questions relating to patents, designs and trade-marks are decided by this Bureau. Inspectors, under the supervision of the Director, have charge of the examination and inspection of matters relating to patents, designs and trade-marks.

By Imperial Ordinances Nos. 196, 197, 198, 199 and 200, Japanese laws and regulations regarding patents, designs, trade-marks and copyrights were extended to Korea on and after August 16, 1908. These Imperial Ordinances of Japan have been approved by the Korean Government and were published in the Korean Official Gazette issued on September 19th. The term "Empire" mentioned in these Japanese laws and regulations regarding patents, trade-marks, etc. means "Korea" in the Korean Empire; the term "Patents Office", the Patents Bureau of the Residency General; the term "The District Court", the Residency's Court; the term "Supreme Court", the Court of Appeal of Japan in Korea.

The number of applications received by the Bureau since its opening on August 16, 1908, up to end of the fiscal year, March, 31, 1908, are as follow, according to nationalities:—

	Patents.	Designs.	Trade-marks.	Copyright	Totals.
Japanese...	164	13	473	4	654
Korea ...	--	—	8	2	10
America...	1	—	59	—	60
Total ...	<u>165</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>540</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>724</u>

These applications submitted by Japanese, Koreans and an American have been treated as follows within the same period:—

	Approved and registered.	Rejected.	Annulled	Pending.	Totals.
Patents	86	9	3	67	165
Designs	9	1	—	3	13
Trade-marks	175	171	14	180	540
Copyright	6	—	—	—	6
Totals	<u>276</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>724</u>

Among 86 cases of patents approved by the Bureau, one appertains to an American applicant and the rest to Japanese. Among 175 cases of trade-marks approved by the Bureau, 36 appertain to American applicants and the rest to Japanese and Koreans.

Under the present system the only nationals who can claim legal protection for their industrial and literary rights in Korea are subjects of Japan and Korea and citizens of the United States of America. However, the Imperial Ordinances relating to patents, designs, trade-marks and copyrights declare that these Regulations shall also “be applicable to subjects or citizens of countries which accord to Japanese and Korean subjects reciprocal protection in reference to inventions, designs, trade-marks, and copyrights”; and which do not exercise extraterritorial jurisdiction in Korea in these particulars. The subjects or citizens of Great Britain, Germany, or France, whose Governments do not afford reciprocal protection to Koreans and which still maintain extraterritorial jurisdiction over their subjects or citizens in these matters in Korea, can not legally obtain the same rights as those conferred on Americans. In these circumstances there naturally arises an apprehension among foreign nationals outside the pale of protection, since foreign firms or merchants not subject to the jurisdiction of the Patents Bureau of the Residency General may be legally debarred both from preventing the registration of their own trade-marks, designs, etc., by unscrupulous persons, and from claiming damage in the event of their being registered. As a matter of fact, the British Embassy in Tokyo did make a representation in October, 1908, to the Japanese Government relating to preventing the registration of British trade-marks in the newly established Patents Bureau at *Seoul* by unscrupulous persons; and a similar representation was made by the German Embassy. The Japanese Government or the Patent Authorities, however, did not formulate a hard legal refusal. On the contrary, the Patents Authorities have repeatedly given assurance that the protection of the trade-marks owned by nationals not enjoying legal pro-

tection by any treaty stipulation will be *de facto* operative against dishonest registration, under the provision of Article II of the Trade-marks Law, which provides that an application for registration shall not be granted in the case of a trade-mark calculated "to deceive the public". Any attempt to register a counterfeit of a trade-mark owned by nationals other than Japanese, Koreans, or Americans would fall within the scope of this provision of the Law. For the better carrying out of this measure, the Patents Bureau freely invites any information or samples which foreign nationals might volunteer to furnish as to the character of the trade-marks used by them in Korea, so that the Bureau, before granting registration, might be able to make careful investigation as to whether any particular trade-mark presented for registration was *bonâ fide* or a counterfeit. The trade-marks thus furnished to the Bureau by British firms or merchants reached 674 in number, owned by 42 persons; 951 owned by 12 Germans; and 6 used by a French firm, called L. Rondon & Co.

The Patents Bureau spent 53,684 *yen* in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909, on the operation of its office, and received 6,204 *yen* in the shape of fees concerning patents, trade-marks, designs and copyright.

6. Consulates and Residencies.

Soon after the Japanese Government assumed control of the foreign affairs of the Korean Government, according to the Agreement concluded on November 17, 1905, the other Treaty Powers withdrew their Representatives from *Seoul*, and their Legations have been replaced by Consulates General. The Powers maintaining Consulates General in Korea are China, Belgium, Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia and the United States of America. In addition, China has a consulate in *Chemulpo*, *Fusan*, *Chinnampo* and *Wonsan*, respectively; Russia in *Chemulpo* and *Fusan*; and Great Britain in *Chemulpo*. Foreign consular bodies existing in Korea were 16 in number at the end of the year 1908.

The general condition of the consular jurisdiction maintained by the Foreign Powers in Korea can be seen in the following table.

	Civil Cases.		Criminal.	Totals.
	Court Proceedings.	Good Offices.		
China	19	—	15	34
Belgium	—	—	—	—
Germany	2	6	1	9
Great Britain	— (no record)	2	1	3
France	—	—	—	—
Italy	—	—	—	—
Russia	—	—	—	—
United States	—	—	1	1
Totals	21	8	18	47

As stated in the last Annual Report, when the Residency General was established in 1906, Japanese consulates or their branches were converted into Residencies. During 1907, three more Residencies were established; and there are now altogether 13, namely, one each in *Seoul*, *Fusan*, *Chemulpo*, *Wonsan*, *Chinnampo*, *Pying-yang*, *Kunsan*, *Mokpho*, *Masampo*, *Songjin*, *Chungjin*, *Tai-ku* and *Shin-wiju*. As alluded to in the Report for 1907, the Resident, in addition to the functions of an ordinary consul, has under his charge everything concerning title-deeds of land and the collection of rents or land taxes in the foreign settlements; the granting of pass-ports to foreigners who desire to travel in the interior beyond treaty limits and to Koreans proceeding abroad; the certifying of transfer of real estate owned by Japanese and other foreigners, and the enforcement of fore-closing mortgages which concern foreigners. The Resident further concerns himself with applications for utilizing waste land by foreigners, as every application for permission to utilize such land must be submitted through the Japanese Resident to the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry of the Korean Government. As previously stated, the Residency's Court also concerns itself with civil and criminal cases relating to patents, trade-marks, etc, so far as such matters have to do with Japanese, Koreans and Americans in Korea.

As to judicial affairs conducted by the Japanese Residency Courts, since the Consulates were converted into Residencies, a Vice-Resident well qualified as to judicial knowledge and legal training has been permanently attached to each court in order principally to conduct the court's proceedings. With a steady increase of the Japanese residents in Korea, the number of civil and criminal cases dealt with at the 13 Residency's Courts have been increasing, as shown in the table below:—

	Civil Cases.	Criminal Cases.	Totals.
1906... ..	352	494	846
1907... ..	666	679	1,345
1908	974	541	1,515

Prior to the establishment of the Residency General, any appeal from the consular jurisdiction of Japan in Korea had to be carried to the Court of Appeal in Nagasaki. But a Court of Appeal of Japan was established in Korea by Imperial Ordinance No. 164, issued in June, 1906, and was opened in *Seoul* in August. The Court consists of five justices, a procurator and five clerks, with a president who supervises Japanese judicial affairs in Korea under the control of the Resident General. The numbers of cases of appeal entertained by this Court during three years were as follow:—

	Civil Cases.	Criminal Cases.	Totals.
1906	14	37	51
1907	46	91	137
1908... ..	64	108	172

7. The Oriental Development Company.

Since the establishment of the Residency General, the Korean Government and the Resident General have exerted their utmost efforts and influence in promoting agriculture, commerce and industry by establishing various model farms and providing extensive banking facilities, etc., while not neglecting to afford every available encouragement and opportunity to the Koreans at large, with a view to improving the back-ward conditions of their agricultural and industrial life. The Korean people, however, are extremely slow to adopt modern productive methods of agriculture; and nine-tenths of the whole country is left as waste land or denuded mountains. The country will never be developed unless a well organized company initiate the exploitation of agriculture and industry with adequate capital and skilled labor. This method has often proved previously the pioneer of material civilization in undeveloped countries.

While the Oriental Association in Japan was making careful investigations with a view to establishing a company to exploit Korea, General Marquis Katsura, President of the Association (now the Premier of the Japanese Government), visited this country in the suite of H. I. H.

the Crown Prince of Japan, in October of 1907. His Excellency then had an opportunity to consult the Resident General and the Korean Government on this subject and travelled north and south throughout the Peninsula observing the conditions. Being persuaded of the prime importance of establishing such a company, the Marquis, soon after his return home, appointed a committee composed of statesmen, business-men, bankers, economists and others to look into the matter; and this committee, after careful consideration, reported the results of their investigation, outlining a plan for the formation and organization of such a company; the method of raising its capital; its particular functions; the necessity of a subsidy from the Government and so forth. A formal application for sanction was then made to the Minister of Finance on December 22, 1907, by Marquis Katsura in the name of the Oriental Association, and the application having quickly obtained approval at a Cabinet Council, a draft of law concerning the proposed company was submitted to the Imperial Diet by the Government on March 18, 1908, and the bill finally passed both Houses by the 26th of the same month. This law was promulgated on August 26 by the Japanese Government, and the same regulations were approved by the Korean Government and promulgated on the following day, as Law No. 22. Thus the company came into existence under the name of the "Oriental Development Company", in accordance with the laws of both the Japanese and the Korean Governments.

According to these regulations, the Company is to be formed as a joint stock enterprise, composed exclusively of Japanese and Koreans, with a capital of 10,000,000 *yen*, which, however, can be increased with the approval of the two Governments. The Company can issue debentures to the extent of ten times the paid-up capital, and the Japanese Government guarantees the reimbursement of the debentures to the extent of 20,000,000 *yen* as well as the interest thereon. The Company is to engage in the following lines of business:—

1. Agriculture:
2. Sale, purchase, renting and leasing of lands requiring exploitation (development).
3. Undertakings connected with lands, and the control necessary for their exploitation.
4. Construction, sale, purchase and renting of buildings necessary for the purposes of exploitation.

5. The assembling and distribution of Japanese and Korean settlers necessary for exploitation.
6. Supplying to settlers and farmers in Korea articles necessary for exploitation, and the distribution of articles produced or acquired by them.
7. Furnishing funds necessary for exploitation.

In addition, the Company, upon the approval of the Government, may engage in fishing or other undertakings deemed necessary for exploitation as accessory to the main business. The methods of furnishing the funds above mentioned are set forth in detail as follow:

1. Advancing money to Japanese and Korean settlers to defray the expense of settling; such money to be reimbursed in not more than 25 yearly installments.
2. Loans to settlers and farmers in Korea on mortgage of immovable property; such loans to be redeemed in not more than 15 yearly installments.
3. Loans to settlers and farmers in Korea on the mortgage of immovable property; such loans to be redeemed at specified periods within five years.
4. Loans to settlers and farmers in Korea on the security of articles produced or acquired by them.
5. Loans to the general public on the mortgage of immovable property for a period not exceeding three years.

Although the above mentioned undertaking is of vital importance for the development of Korea and for the mutual welfare of Koreans and Japanese, the business conducted by the Company is so extensive and complex that it may not be able to carry it on without government aid. ~~But~~ as the financial resources of the Korean Government are limited, it cannot afford the assistance necessary, so the Japanese Government of itself grants the Company a subsidy of 300,000 yen annually for eight years from 1908. When, however, the rate of annual dividend earned by the Company exceeds eight per cent per annum of the paid-up Capital, an amount corresponding to the excess is to be deducted from the subsidy and paid to the Japanese Government. Inasmuch as the Company enjoys such a liberal subsidy, it is placed under the strict control of the Governments of both Japan and Korea. These Governments may issue orders for the control of any business conducted by the Company; and any

decision arrived at by the Company or any conduct on the part of its officers contrary to its laws or regulations, or injurious to public interest, may be rescinded and such officers may be removed, etc. The business of the Company is also supervised and inspected by superintendents appointed by both Governments, who may examine the treasurer's books and any other documents held by the Company.

After the law governing the Company was promulgated, a Committee composed of Japanese and Koreans was appointed, and this committee met in Tokyo to discuss matters pertaining to the formation of the Company. Specified regulations for the Company were decided upon at this meeting, and the approval of both Governments was given on October 8th, 1908. According to these Regulations, the capital of the Company consists of 200,000 shares, the face value per share being 50 *yen*; the Korean Government is to subscribe 5,700 *cho* of paddy fields and another 5,700 *cho* of upland fields, representing 60,000 shares having a face value of 3,000,000 *yen*. Of the remaining 140,000 shares, 8,400 are set apart as preferential for the Imperial Households of both Japan and Korea; 1,000 are taken by the Directors of the Company; 130,600 were offered for general subscription by the public from the 1st of November till the 10th of the same month. The prospects of the Company were so good and its standing so popular in Japan and Korea that the public subscriptions reached 4,665,442 shares, or 36 times the amount floated. Of the whole 200,000 shares, 136,138 are owned by 6,590 Japanese, against 63,862 owned by 499 Koreans.

As to officers of the Company, its President, according to the laws and regulations, is to be appointed by the Japanese Government; of two Vice-presidents, one each is to be appointed respectively by the Japanese and Korean Governments; of four Directors, who are required to be holders of 50 shares or upwards and three auditors, two-thirds are appointed by the Japanese Government, and the rest by the Korean Government. The annual salaries are as follow:—

The President 6,000 *yen*; the Vice-Presidents 4,000 *yen* each, and the Directors 3,500 and 2,500. In addition they receive allowances.

General Baron Usagawa was nominated President on December 28, 1908; Messrs. Yoshikawa and *Min Yong-keui* were appointed Vice-Presidents; Messrs. Hayashi, Inouye, Iwasa and *Han Sang-nyang* were

chosen as Directors; and Viscount Matsudaira and Messrs. Noda and *Cho Chin-tai*, Auditors.

After registration in the Japanese Residency's Court and the Korean Local Court, the Company opened its main office in *Seoul* on January 28, 1909.

8. Compensation for the Land Appropriated by Japan for Military and Railway Uses.

By the Protocol concluded with Korea on February 23, 1904, soon after the outbreak of war between Japan and Russia, the right to occupy "such places in Korea as might be necessary from strategical points of view," was given to the Japanese Government. By virtue of this provision the Japanese Army in July appropriated for military and railway stations lands in *Yongsan*, *Pying-yang*, and *Shin-Wiju*, covering about 10,000,000 *tsubo*; together with lands for the construction of three military railways—the *Masanpo* line, the *Seoul-Shin-Wiju* line and the *Seoul-Wonsan* line—the whole aggregating 18,000,000 *tsubo* (cir 15,000 acres). The Japanese Army promptly took measures to properly compensate for the appropriated lands, and 200,000 *yen* were remitted as partial reimbursement, on August 10, 1905, to the Home Department, to be distributed for lands owned by private individuals in *Yong-san*, *Pying-yang* and *Shin-wiju*. Nevertheless confusion concerning the survey of lands and their price, and concerning the distinction between public and private ownership, greatly impeded the settlement of the question and caused misunderstandings on the part of certain Koreans. Therefore, in order to promote speedy and equitable settlement, a "Temporary Investigating Bureau of Lands appropriated for Military and Railway uses" was created in the Home Department in October, 1907, by the advice of the Resident General. The Bureau consisted of Director *Pak Eui-pyong*, Secretary *Shin Hong-ku* and three clerks, to whom were attached Major Kaizu of the Japanese army, a Japanese civil engineer and a Japanese clerk.

More than half of the lands previously occupied by the Japanese Army in these three places, which amounted to 10,000,000 *tsubo*, were restored to the original owners or transferred to the Japanese Railway Bureau for stations, so that the lands actually remaining in occupation by the Army were reduced to 4,330,000 *tsubo*. Of the latter total (4,300,000

tsubo) 2,915,365 *tsubo* were appropriated from private lands, for which 264,604 *yen* has been paid by the Japanese Army.

	Area First occupied by Japanese Army.	Area restored or transferred by the Army.	Area permanently appropriated by Japanese Army.		Reimbursement for Private Lands.
			Public Lands.	Private Lands.	
	<i>Tsubo.</i>	<i>Tsubo.</i>	<i>Tsubo.</i>	<i>Tsubo.</i>	<i>Yen.</i>
Yong-San ..	3,000,000	1,580,000	519,290	900,710	101,956
Pyung-Yang.	4,500,000	2,440 000	73,494	1,986,506	160,960
Shin Wiju.	2,500,000	1,650,000	821,851	28,149	1,689
Totals ...	10,000,000	5,670,000	1,414,635	2,915,365	264,605

The lands transferred from the Japanese Army to the Railway Bureau for use as stations in *Yong-san*, *Pyung-yang* and *Shin-wiju* aggregate 973,540 *tsubo*, and 60,453 *yen* was paid by the Japanese Railway Bureau for 787,126 *tsubo* which belonged to private individuals.

	Area appropriated for the use of Railway Stations.		Public Lands.	Private Lands.	Reimbursement for Private Lands. <i>Yen.</i>
Yong-San	485,147		126,740	358,407	31,801.360
Pyung-Yang	352,268		37,632	314,636	22,692.740
Shin-Wiju	136,125		22,042	114,083	5,958.900
Totals	973,540		186,414	787,126	60,453.000

As to the lands appropriated for the three railway lines, their aggregate area originally amounted to 17,000,000 *tsubo*, which by readjustment was reduced to 12,585,929 *tsubo*. Of the latter figure a total of 10,068,154 *tsubo* belonged to private individuals, for which 590,605 *yen* was paid by the Railway Bureau of the Residency General.

	Area appropriated for the Railway Lines.		Public Lands.	Private Lands.	Reimbursement for Private Lands.
Seoul-Wiju Line ...	11,225,472		1,753,453	9,472,019	556,782
Masampo Line ...	854,387		295,522	558,865 (not paid yet)	31,214
				449,702	
Seoul-Wonsan Line	506,070		19,098	37 270	2,609
Totals	12,585,929		2,068,073	10,068,154	590,605

On the other hand, the Japanese Navy appropriated private lands amounting to 4,391,304 *tsubo* in *Chinkai* bay for the use of a Naval Defence Station, and on this account 436,979 *yen* was paid in April 1907. In addition to this, 141,872 *yen* was paid in June 1908 for private land measuring 1,749,995 *tsubo*, which was appropriated for the purposes of a water reservoir belonging to the Station.

9. Control of Japanese *Mauvais Sujets*.

The maltreatment of Koreans by Japanese subjects has often been commented on by foreign journalists or authors of books about Korea. The Japanese authorities, however, have never neglected to exert their influence for the control of Japanese *mauvais sujets* in Korea in every possible way.

Petty tradesmen and labourers (commonly called "coolies" by Occidentals) followed the army during the war with Russia as in the war with China. It is a well known fact that Japanese troops on field or garrison duty in Korea maintained rigid discipline and generally behaved with great moderation. Food requisitioned from Koreans was paid for at fair prices, and Korean coolies employed by the Army were rewarded with reasonable wages. Throughout the military occupation, Japanese subjects engaging in trade or labour were under strict restraint by the army. Moreover, soon after the war with China, a law for the better control of Japanese residents in Korea and China was enacted in April, 1896. By this law a Japanese Consulate (now a Residency in Korea) has power to deport any Japanese resident from Korea, should his presence be regarded as not conducing to the peace and order of the district where he lives, or as injurious to public morality. This law has been more strictly enforced since the establishment of the Residency General in *Seoul*, and under its provisions 107 Japanese, regarded as *mauvais sujets*, have been deported from Korea during the last three years; namely, 48 in 1906, 15 in 1907 and 44 in 1908.

In addition to this law, the so called "Regulations for Peace Preservation" were issued by decree of the Residency General in April 1906. These Regulations authorize a Resident to take official cognizance of any Japanese who may have no fixed abode or means of livelihood or who is guilty of unruly behaviour or intemperate language. Further, in selling or purchasing property or articles as well as in employing labour, the Regulations forbid any undue depreciation or appreciation of price by means of violence, threats or fraud; they prohibit any person from obtaining re-payment of a loan by acts of intimidation, deception or restraint of the debtor's personal liberty, and they also forbid the lending of money or articles at usurious rates of interest, or the undertaking of agency work for an exorbitant commission. There are other provisions of

a cognate character. Any Japanese violating these Regulations is liable to a fine of from 50 *yen* to 100, or to imprisonment from 3 months to one year. The Regulations further provide that the Resident has power to suspend, prohibit or confiscate any newspaper or periodical, published by a Japanese, if he deems that its writings interfere with secrecy in foreign affairs or military matters, or tend to injure the public peace and good order of Korea. As to the censorship of Japanese newspapers, it will be more fully treated later.

Fighting or quarrelling, which often took place formerly between individual Japanese and Koreans, has steadily decreased with the withdrawal of Japanese coolies from Korea soon after the war with Russia. Misunderstandings between Japanese residents and Korean natives, which were often one of the chief causes of contention, have been gradually lessened by mutual comprehension of each other language. Moreover, Koreans are now in receipt of comparatively higher wages when engaged in domestic service or other employment for Japanese permanently residing in Korea; while these Japanese, on their side, have the advantage of obtaining Korean labour at comparatively low wages. Thus both parties are now coming to appreciate their mutual advantages. It is therefore confidently believed that causes of complaint against the unruly and harsh conduct of Japanese camp-followers and other *mauvais sujets* are rapidly becoming a thing of the past.

II. IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD.



10. Reforms in the Imperial Household.

In the last Annual Report it was stated that although Japan had assumed protectory responsibility in Korea, yet to maintain the welfare of the Imperial House was one of her fundamental principles: that the separation of the Imperial Household from the Administration and the purification of the former (previously crowded with irresponsible persons) had been carried out by the advice of the Resident General as a preliminary to the reform of the Imperial Household, and that in accordance with the "Regulations for the Imperial Household," promulgated in November 1907, the Imperial Household had been reorganized by the nomination of capable Japanese subjects to important offices at Court. The reform measures of 1908 further gave directions as to details of the new administration of the Imperial Household, i. e., the readjustment of the Imperial property and finance, the dismissal of superfluous officials, the reduction of needless ceremonies, the repair of the new Imperial Palace, the establishment of a Museum, Botanical and Zoological gardens and a Library and so forth.

11. New Imperial Palace.

The present Emperor, whose surname is *Yi* and personal name *Chok*, was born on March 25, 1874, and succeeded his August Father *Yi Hiung*, on the latter's abdication, July 20, 1907. With the new reign, there arose the necessity of separating the Imperial Palace from the old Palace, or *Kyong-un*, where the ex-Emperor still has his permanent residence.

The *Chang-tok* Palace was therefore selected for the new Imperial Residence, and the reigning Emperor removed thither on November 13, 1907. For the repair and improvement of various buildings of the new Palace, 300,000 *yen* was appropriated out of the extraordinary revenue of the Imperial Household for the fiscal year 1908. These repairs of the Palace and the Audience Hall, together with the extension of buildings for a banquet hall, a reception room, and a waiting room, as well



Imperial Trip, guided by Prince Ito.



Repaired Audience Hall.



Conservatory in Botanical Garden.



New Office Building of Imperial Household.



Imperial Zoological Garden.



Imperial Museum.

as the provision of furniture and other equipments, involved a total cost of 288,534 *yen*. The work commenced in April 1908 and was completed in the following December. Further, a sum of 393,000 *yen* was appropriated as a construction fund, out of which an electric plant in the Court compound, in order to furnish electric lights, and a telephone service, were established at the cost of 52,245 *yen*. Again, the Palanquins, or Sedan Chairs, hitherto used as vehicles of transport for the Emperor and Empress, were replaced by modern carriages, 19,566 *yen* being spent on the purchase of carriages and 7,750 on the construction of a carriage-road in the Court ground which should furnish a healthful and pleasant drive; while 150,000 *yen* was devoted to the establishment of an Art Museum and Zoological and Botanical gardens, the details of which will be given later on. Beside the above items, 57,378 *yen* was employed on the construction of office buildings for the Imperial Household, and 79,263 *yen* on building official residences for the principal officials of the Household. Finally, an equipment for extinguishing fires was provided at an outlay of 13,318 *yen*.

12. Imperial Journeys.

Guided and escorted by the Resident General, the Emperor of Korea made two extensive trips in January and February of 1909, to the south and north of the country respectively. The purpose of these Imperial journeys, as declared in the Rescript issued on January 4th, was to personally inspect the conditions prevailing among the people; to acquire an intimate knowledge of the situation, and, at the same time, to announce the new era which awaits the nation under competent guidance toward reforms and progress. The first trip to the south of the country took 13 days and the second trip to the north, 8 days. One of the revelations to the people of the changed order now prevailing in Korea was manifested in this very context. In former days, the visit of the Sovereign would have been made an occasion for extortionate exactions imposed on the people by officials, the visit being thus rendered an almost intolerable burden. Nothing of the kind occurred in this instance. The expenses of the trip were all borne by the Governments of Japan and Korea, and liberal gifts were bestowed on the cities and towns through which the Emperor and the Resident General passed. During these Imperial trips to the north and the south, 8 speeches were made by the Resident General

in the principal cities. Among much important advice, suggestion and information given in these speeches, the Resident General particularly announced the object of undertaking the Imperial Journey and often pointed out his duty of guiding the Korean Emperor and his Government toward enlightened administration, which is of vital importance not only for the welfare of the Korean people but also for the preservation of peace in the East and thus ultimately for the peace of the world at large. These speeches made by the Resident General undoubtedly produced a deep impression upon a certain class of people who were ignorant or misinformed as to the new regime undertaken by the Emperor and the Government of Korea under the protectorate of Japan.

When the Emperor visited the Official Mansion of the Resident General after the completion of the Imperial Journeys, his Majesty handed to the Resident General the following message:—

“When we recently journeyed, first, in the Southern and then in the Western provinces with a view to enquiring into the life of Our people, the Resident General, Prince Ito, despite his age and indisposition, accompanied Us on both tours in defiance of the cold weather, in order to render Us all possible assistance. Moreover, at every town he visited on the two journeys, he did not fail to give valuable information and counsel to the people with an enthusiasm which enabled the most stupid and ignorant of his hearers clearly to understand what he had said, and made them feel glad and happy. Japanese residents, both official and private, of the various towns, enthusiastically worked to add to the brilliancy of the welcome and heartily joined with the Koreans in Our reception, pervading the land with an atmosphere of harmony. We think these some of the first-fruits of the constant sincerity of the Resident General and the faithful exertions he has put forth on behalf of Korea and Japan. We are here to-day to offer to you Our heartfelt thanks for the eminent services you have rendered Us.”

13. Education of the Crown Prince.

Soon after the coronation of the reigning Emperor, Prince *Yung*, the youngest brother of the Emperor, and the much loved child of the ex-Emperor, was elected Heir apparent, the ceremony of installation as Crown Prince being held on August 7th 1907. Heretofore in Korea the education for youths, even Princes of the highest rank, had been lin-

ited to writing and reading Chinese characters and studying court etiquette. Furthermore, the custom of early marriage, especially among the nobility, hindered the healthy development of the young generation, both mentally and physically. Therefore the Resident General often suggested to the Emperor and the ex-Emperor the necessity of a modern education for the Crown Prince, and pointed out that such an education could be most easily acquired in Japan, while the result must contribute very auspiciously to the future regeneration and prosperity of Korea. Meanwhile the example of a visit by the Japanese Crown Prince to Korea encouraged the Emperor, ex-Emperor and the people of the Peninsula to endorse the suggestion made by the Resident General and it soon obtained Imperial sanction as well as the approval of the Cabinet. By an Imperial Rescript, dated the 19th of November, the Korean Emperor appointed Prince Ito to be *Tai-sa* (Grand tutor or Guardian) to the Crown Prince, and accorded him the status of *Chun-ha* which is equivalent to Prince of the Korean Imperial Family. The Prime Minister, *Yi Wan-yong*, was also appointed as *So-sa* (junior Guardian).

There were also promulgated two other edicts on the same day, one ordering the Crown Prince to go to Japan for purposes of education, the other explaining the necessity of modern education in a foreign country for the Heir to the Throne, especially in these days of world-wide intercourse; announcing publicly that the Crown Prince had been ordered to proceed to Japan with Prince Ito in order to obtain a better education there under the special guidance of the Emperor of that country, and, at the same time, assuring the Korean people that this measure would contribute most auspiciously to the future regeneration and prosperity of Korea.

The Crown Prince, accompanied by Prince Ito, left *Seoul* for Japan in December together with two personal attachés and two *Aides-de-camp*. Three Korean boys—one a son of a Minister of State, the other two, sons of nobles—and one Japanese boy selected from among the sons of Japanese residents of good standing in *Seoul*, went with the Crown Prince as classmates. A detached Imperial Palace in Azabu, Tokyo, was assigned as a residence for His Imperial Highness. To Viscount Dr. Suyematsu, a Privy Councillor and son-in-law of Prince Ito, was assigned principal charge of the education of the Crown Prince as well as the duty of giving lectures on ethics, and Dr. Sakurai, ex-Principal of

the Fifth High School, was appointed instructor in elementary education, the Korean attachés also being associated in the instruction in English, gymnastics and writing. The curriculum for the Crown Prince consists of moral teaching, Japanese reading and composition, Japanese and Korean history, natural history, arithmetic, English, music, drawing, and penmanship. His life and studies are carefully directed and conducted. He has to get up at 7 in the morning, and is required to receive regular instruction for four hours daily commencing at 9, supplemented by one or two hours' preparation for the next lessons, while the recreation hours in the afternoon are devoted to gymnastics, athletic sports and other amusements, such as military drill, foot ball, billiards, etc. Finally, after reading *Æsop's Fables*, he goes to bed at 9 o'clock. For medical adviser His Imperial Highness has Dr. Taizo Iwai, ex-physician of the Red Cross Hospital of Tokyo; and two other doctors are permanently attached to him, under the direction of Baron Dr. Oka, Court Physician to his Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

In the matter of recreation, the Crown Prince, guided by Prince Ito, has availed himself of his vacations to visit places of historical interest or celebrated summer or winter resorts. During the summer vacation of 1908, he visited Kure, Osaka, Kyoto, Nara and Gifu, and during the winter, Odawara. In the summer vacation of 1909, he was taken by Prince Ito to the northern provinces and Hokkaido.

The treatment of the Crown Prince by the Japanese Imperial Household is cordial and considerate. His Majesty often addresses inquiries to Viscount Suyematsu and Prince Iwakura concerning the progress made by the Crown Prince in his studies and asks Baron Oka about his health. His Imperial Highness is also received in audience by the Emperor and Empress of Japan at least once a month; and his writing and drawing and the photographs taken by him are frequently sent to their Majesties who often comment upon them with much interest.

His Imperial Highness, the Japanese Crown Prince, also frequently receives the Korean Crown Prince and often returns his visit. The friendship and intimacy between their Imperial Highnesses, developed since the visit of the Japanese Crown Prince to *Seoul* in the Fall of 1907, have now become almost fraternal. Several other princes of the Japanese Imperial Family also associate with the Korean Crown Prince and treat him in the most cordial manner.

The progress made by the Crown Prince under careful and systematic instruction during one year was remarkable. His retentive memory and his brightness in making practical application of what he had learned often astonished his instructors and attendants. He excels especially in arithmetic, which is usually supposed to be a difficult subject for the average Korean boy. The Crown Prince's linguistic ability is also remarkable. When received by their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress, he now uses Japanese and endeavours, as far as possible, to dispense with the service of the attendant interpreter.

Physically His Imperial Highness is well developed. When he arrived in Japan in December, he weighed less than ten *kan*, (83 lbs) and was 4 *shaku* (feet) 2½ *sun* (3 inches) in height, his age being 11 years. After one year and 4 months, in April, 1909, he had increased in weight to 10 *kan* 220 *me* and in height to 4 *shaku* 4½ *sun*.

To meet the expenses of educating the Crown Prince 70,000 *yen* is annually appropriated by the Korean Imperial Household and 50,000 *yen* by the Japanese Imperial Household.

In short, the education of the Korean Crown Prince in Japan has contributed much toward his mental and physical development and has helped to cement cordial relations between the Imperial Households of Japan and Korea.

14. Other members of the Imperial Family.

Princes and Princesses of the Imperial Family in Korea, although some of them maintain separate residences or establishments, constitute members of the Imperial Family. Hitherto there have been included in the term "members of the Imperial Family" even collateral relatives of remote branches of the Imperial House. Some of these scarcely maintained the dignity of their lineage, their means of support being inadequate owing to defective management of their properties or to obligations thoughtlessly incurred. Among the reforms in the immediate sequel of the war between China and Japan, Regulations relating to the support of Members of the Imperial Family were enacted. These regulations, however, did not achieve their purpose as they provided support scarcely more than adequate for princes or princesses of the Blood. On the other hand, influential Princes used to draw money from the Imperial Treas-

try whenever they wished, and often intermeddled in the political affairs of the country.

Therefore, under the guidance of the Residency General, a system was inaugurated by which the amount of support given to a member of the Imperial Family was regulated in accordance with the degree of consanguinity and with regard to the standard of living in Korea as well as to the provisions of the Japanese Imperial House law. Thus Prince *Eui-Hoa*, second brother of the reigning Emperor, receives annually 3,000 *yen* from the Imperial Household; while 12,000 *yen* is given, respectively, to Prince *Wan Heung-kun* (uncle of the Emperor), Prince *Wan Syun-kun* (cousin of the Emperor) and Prince *Hai Hhung-pu-uon-kun*; 10,000 *yen* to Prince *Keum Reung*; and 60,000 *yen* each to other Princes and Princesses and so on.

On the other hand, no obligation of debt incurred by these Princes or Princesses, beyond the limits of their annual allowances, is borne by the Imperial Household; and in order to secure the careful management of their affairs, a superintendent is attached to each Prince or Princess by the Imperial Household. Moreover Imperial Princes are not allowed to interfere in the political affairs of the country.

As already stated, for the ordinary expenses of the Crown Prince, 70,000 *yen* is apportioned from the annual receipts of the Imperial Household; and for the maintenance of the retired Emperor the corresponding sum is 30,000 *yen*, but in 1908 amount spent was 337,802 *yen*.

15. Readjustment of Properties.

As alluded to in the last Annual Report, the confusion existing between the State and the Court was one of the chief causes of the corruption of the Imperial Household and of the weakness of the Government. This confusion was specially marked in the case of property held by the Imperial Household when *Yi Yong-ik*, a man of keen and aggressive spirit, was the chief of the *Kyong-li-won*, or Financial Board of the Imperial Household, the functions of which were to manage hereditary lands, pasture lands, and mines belonging to the Imperial Household. He brought under the Board's control the extensive area of the *Yoktunto*, or State lands previously assigned for the courier service of the country and for the military service. The ginseng monopoly was similarly treated in 1900.

Thus the property owned or managed by the Imperial House became confused with that belonging to the State. An "Imperial and State Property Investigation Bureau" was created in July, 1907, in the Cabinet, with the object of defining respective ownerships and settling matters relating to their readjustment. Meanwhile a "Bureau of Readjustment of the Imperial House Property." under the superintendence of the Minister of the Imperial Household, was also established in November, 1907, in order to readjust the hitherto undefined properties, movable or immovable, belonging to the Imperial Household. The results of the investigations made by these Bureaus were finally approved and promulgated as Imperial Edict No. 35 on December 4, 1907. By this edict, various taxes hitherto collected by the *Kyong-li-won* of the Imperial Household were adjusted as follows:—

1. The ginseng tax and ginseng monopoly have become State revenue and their control is transferred to the Finance Department.
2. In the same way, various taxes levied on bamboo groves, pine forests, mulberry fields or other lands for special products, have, like the ginseng tax, become State revenue and are transferred to the control of the Finance Department.
3. Taxes on slaughter-houses, on copper and iron ores, on brass manufacturers, etc, have been transferred to the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry as State revenue.
4. Sundry imposts on salt, marine products, boats, etc, formerly collected by the Court in addition to and independently of those collected by the Finance Department, have been abolished.

Thereafter the "Bureau of Readjustment of the Imperial House Properties", under the superintendence of the Minister of the Imperial Household, commenced to take measures for carrying out the above mentioned transfer of property to the State. As to the *Yoktunto*, after the abolition of the *Kyon-li-won* of the Imperial Household in November 1907, as a result of the reorganization of the latter, the duty of collecting the land revenue from the *Yoktunto* was entrusted to the Finance Department.

The management of the *Yoktunto* and other lands located in different parts of the country, such as fish-basins, forests etc., belonging to the Imperial Household or Imperial Princes, was found to be unpracticable by the Imperial Household, and therefore it was decided to transfer

these properties also to the State, in accordance with investigations made by the "Imperial and State Properties Investigation Bureau." These decisions were finally promulgated on June 25, 1908, by Imperial Edicts Nos. 39, 40, the properties hitherto controlled by the Imperial Household being readjusted as follows:—

1. Control of the *Yoktunto* shall be transferred to the Finance Department, provided that its revenues collected in and before 1907 shall belong to the Imperial Household and those collected in and after 1908 to the State.
2. The immovable property owned by the Imperial Household and by Lady Om, except Imperial shrines, tombs etc., shall be transferred to the State.
3. Fees for fishing concessions, irrigation and other taxes hitherto received by the Imperial Household shall be transferred to the State.
4. Debts incurred by the Imperial Household shall be liquidated by the Minister of Finance.

At the same time, the Imperial and State Property Investigation Bureau and the Imperial Property Adjustment Bureau were abolished. The revenue collected from the *Yoktunto* land in 1907 by the Finance Department, amounting to 400,000 *yen*, was handed over to the Imperial Household on August 26, 1908.

16. Settlement of Debts.

In the previous report, it was mentioned that debts claimed by foreigners against the Korean Court were not promptly settled until the Resident General began to exercise his authority over matters concerning foreigners. Besides these debts, there were many other claims against the Imperial Household. Indeed the latter had not adopted any uniform method of managing its finances. Different offices keeping separate accounts freely contracted their own loans, in addition to promissory notes (*chun-tan*) often issued by the *Kyong-li-won* by order of the ex-Emperor. Furthermore, many debts contracted by Princes of the Imperial family and other obligations were charged to the Imperial Household. Documents relating to these loans or promissory notes often bore no definite date. This irregular management of the finances of the Imperial House-

hold and the crude form of the documents embodying claims caused much uncertainty about financial obligations.

For the purpose of settling *bonâ fide* debts, the Imperial Property Adjustment Bureau, already mentioned, commenced to investigate all debt claims against the Imperial Household. In order to distinguish these numerous debts, a law concerning debts made by the Imperial Household was issued on April 30, 1908, by which "the Prescription Regulations of the Account Law of the State" became applicable. According to this law, no claims against the Imperial Household were to be recognised unless such claims were duly presented to the said Household within 3 years from the date of promised reimbursement, and no loan made by the Imperial Household prior to the enforcement of this Law, should be recoverable unless it was submitted on or before September 30, 1908. The debt claims submitted to the Imperial Household in these circumstances reached the total of 1,643,000 *yen*. There were 34 cases, which may be classified under the following items:—

Promissory notes issued by order of the ex-Emperor	142,000
Debt-claims against Princes	608,000
Claim for cost of constructing the <i>Kyong-un-kung</i>	223,000
Miscellaneous claims	670,000
Total	1,643,000

Out of this total a sum of 490,218 *yen* has been paid by the Imperial Household.

With the abolition of the Imperial Property Adjustment Bureau, the debt-obligations of the Imperial House have been transferred to the State, and the Temporary Property Readjustment Bureau of the Finance Department has taken charge of the debt-claims of the Imperial Household since July 1st. This Bureau recently received 23 cases of debt-claims against the Imperial Household, amounting to 760,000 *yen*. In order to secure a just and equitable settlement of the debts, the so called "Imperial Debt Examining Committee" was created, consisting of high officials from the various Departments of the Imperial Household, Justice and Finance, Judges and Procurators of Courts. This Committee met four times since September 1908, and examined 18 cases, of which 5 cases were considered worthy of reimbursement, 10 were rejected and the other three were returned to the Imperial Household.

17. Dismissal of Superfluous Officials.

After the reform of the Imperial Palace by prohibiting the entrance of fortune-tellers and people of uncertain calling, in accordance with the Palace Precincts Ordinance, which was alluded to in the last Annual Report, other reform measures were undertaken involving the dismissal of many hundreds of superfluous officials, employees and court ladies. Several unneeded offices hitherto maintained by the Imperial House had large staffs of officials and employees. In addition, a number of employees were engaged by the Imperial Household simply on account of their being relatives of officials, while, further, descendants of former officials too often received salaries without discharging any duty.

As results of the reorganization of the Imperial Household, undertaken in November 1907, 4,126 officials and employees and 222 court ladies were dismissed during 1908. By the Pension Regulations for retiring officials issued in January 1908, a solatium was given to all these dismissed officials, employees and court ladies according to the length of their times of service, and 279,820 *yen* was thus paid to them during the same year. As the dismissal of such numerous officials or employees at one time might have produced a disturbance of public peace, their services were dispensed with separately and at different intervals.

18. Reduction of Superfluous Ceremonies.

As in most old countries of the Orient, there are numerous ceremonies or offerings in Korea and an enormous expense attends the performance of these rites. Besides many State ceremonies, the Imperial Household has hitherto observed a number of fêtes with offerings by way of supplication to heaven and earth for the peace of the country or for good harvests; or at the tombs of the Imperial Ancestors, etc. Certain rites at a single temple require four performances every year at each of the four seasons, and some again are held every month. The outlays on account of these numerous observances are defrayed chiefly from the treasury of the Imperial Household. In order to correct these excesses an Imperial rescript was promulgated on July 23, 1908. It declared in the main that ceremonies not directly concerning the Imperial Household should be transferred to the Departments of State concerned; ceremonies

not in accord with modern conditions should be abolished; unimportant ceremonies should be omitted; ceremonies of worshipping heaven, mountains, demons etc., should be permanently abolished; all ceremonies involving offerings should be conducted with the greatest possible economy. Temples or shrines of any one god should be united in one place, as far as possible; and no ceremony should be performed as a mere formality, but in true sincerity. As a result of this Imperial rescript and an Imperial ordinance issued on the same day, ceremonies hitherto performed 792 times a year have been reduced to 201; superintendents formally attached to shrines or temples were reduced to 253 from 354; and 40 female superintendents were dismissed.

In addition to the above mentioned superintendents, 3,400 employees had hitherto been permanently engaged at temples and shrines to take care of them and to cultivate the attached lands from the income of which the temples and the employees were maintained. Owing to the above re-adjustment of ceremonies, amalgamation of temples and transfer of immovable properties of Temples to the State, these employees were reduced to 500. Thus 2,900 employees were discharged, and a sum of 64,200 yen was set aside to be given to them as solatium.

19. Art Museum, Zoological Gardens, etc.

Being occupied with the general administrative reforms of the country, the Korean Government had not yet had an opportunity of establishing an art museum or zoological and botanical gardens, so as to acquaint the public with matters of historical or scientific interest. The Imperial Household, however, availing itself of certain old buildings and extensive grounds in its possession, took the initiative in the matter of these institutions with a view of affording to the Emperor or Empress materials for the study of art, natural history, and botany, as well as supplying the public with means of developing its general knowledge. Especially in the case of the museum, Korean art, such as keramics, sculpture, etc., would be lost beyond recovery unless some specimens were permanently preserved in a place of the nature of a museum. Therefore, as already stated, 150,000 yen having been appropriated from the extraordinary account of the Imperial Household for 1908 as a fund for establishing an

Imperial Museum and Gardens, the actual work of preparation was commenced in February of the same year. As the climate in Korea is severer than that in Japan, the most improved system of steam heat is to be used in the conservatory. The general plan of the botanical garden has been entrusted to Mr. Fukuwa, one of the experts of the Imperial Botanical Garden of the Japanese Imperial Household. The museum and gardens are to occupy an area of 115,959 *tsubo* (one *tsubo*=36 square feet) in all.

20. Imperial Library.

A number of valuable books, manuscripts and copies of official documents, Chinese and Korean classics, histories or records of the different Dynasties, official record, diaries, etc. were hitherto kept in different buildings of the *Kyong-pok* and *Chang-tok* Palaces in a confused condition, while some volumes and papers lay in a library at the *Pyokan* mountain, and a quantity of wooden printing blocks of various books were kept in a palace store. In addition to the above, the national histories and records of the country were kept in four different districts. These various buildings or halls, though a watchman or superintendent was attached to each, were falling into ruin and the books and documents would consequently be destroyed unless proper care were taken. Therefore, the Imperial Household, since the beginning of 1908, has been engaged sorting all books, manuscripts, and documents which, while belonging to it, have been kept in different places, and all these volumes and papers are to be brought to one building in the present Imperial Palace Compound. After the repair of the library building is completed, and after the work of classifying and binding these books and putting them in order has been accomplished, the library will be opened to the public.

21. Finance of Imperial Household.

The financial affairs of the Imperial Household have to be conducted by the *Nai-chan-won*, or Bureau of Accounts, as a principle. But owing to the encroachment of the Imperial Household upon the State properties, the *Kyong-li-won*, or Board of Finance, was subsequently established to

manage the ginseng monopoly and other properties and, independently, to keep the financial accounts. This *Kyong-li-won*, as already stated, was abolished in November, 1907, as a first step to readjusting the properties of the Imperial Household which were confused with the State properties. The ginseng monopoly, various sources of taxation, the *Yoktun* lands and other immovable properties were afterwards transferred to the State. Since the abolition of the *Kyong-li-won*, the financial affairs of the Imperial Household have been conducted exclusively by the *Nai-chan-won*.

Simultaneously with the transfer of various properties to the State from the Imperial Household, the debt obligations incurred by the latter were also transferred to the State Finance Department. Thus the expenditures of the Imperial Household defrayed by the State gradually increased as follows:—

Ordinary Expenditures
of Imperial Household for

1906	727,000
1907	1,300,000
1908	1,500,000

Since the fiscal year 1908, the ordinary expenditure of the Imperial Household has been fixed at 1,500,000 *yen*.

Its extraordinary expenditures for 1908 reached 904,108 *yen*, details of which are shown in the following table:—

Repairing the Palace	288,534
Construction of Office Buildings... ..	57,378
„ of Official Residences	79,263
Solatium to dismissed officials	279,820
Establishing Museum, Zoological Garden, etc.	83,098
Plant of Electric Light	53,246
Carriages	19,566
Construction of carriage Road	7,750
Fire Equipment	13,318
Sundries	22,136
Total... ..	904,109



III. CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

22. Cabinet.

In the last Annual Report, it was mentioned that the policy adopted by the Resident General with regard to the Korean Cabinet was "to support the existing Ministry as far as possible." Thus when Mr. *Yi Wang-yong*, Premier in the present Ministry, intimated to the Resident General his intention of resigning his portfolio with a view to checking attacks upon the Government from certain classes of the people, the Resident General persuaded him to remain in office and to bear the responsibility of State affairs unless unavoidable conditions necessitated his resignation. This was urged as essential to the well-being of the country, it being pointed out that Cabinet changes in Korea at the present time tend to retard the reforms just initiated by a Ministry which has the confidence of the Emperor of Korea and the Government of Japan. Korea, it was explained, is quite different from advanced countries where a change of Cabinet may not create any special crisis. Here, when new measures are put into practice, a certain amount of criticism, opposition and attack based on the conservative tendencies of the old-fashioned class or of unsympathetic parties is sure to be encountered. As a result of this wise guidance on the part of the Residency General, no Cabinet crisis has occurred since May, 1907, nor has there been anything beyond minor changes among the Cabinet Ministers themselves, such as took place in June, 1908.

On the 6th of that month, Mr. *Song Pyong-yun* was transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs from that of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, which was assumed by Mr. *Cho Chung-eung*, Minister of Justice; Mr. *Ko Yong-heui* was transferred to the Ministry of Justice from that of Finance, and Mr. *Im Son-jun* sent to Finance from Home Affairs. Lieut.-General *Yi Pyong-mu* remained in the Army Department and Mr. *Yi Chai-kon* in the Educational Department. Mr. Kiuchi, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, and Mr. Oka, Vice-Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, were transferred, each replacing the



New Cabinet Building, now occupied by Finance Department.

other. This readjustment of Cabinet offices was simply a placing of the "right man in the right place."

Further, on the 16th of the same month, the Minister of the Imperial Household, Mr. *Yi Yun-yong*, having resigned, Mr. *Min Pueng-suk* was promoted to succeed him.

The general organization of the Korean Government, central or local, can be seen in a summarized table in the following page.

23. Ministers' Meeting at the Resident General's Mansion.

In addition to the Cabinet Council which is held by the Cabinet members themselves, a meeting also takes place on the part of the Ministers of State under the presidency of the Resident General once a week at the latter's Mansion. In the discharge of his functions as director of reforms in the general administration of Korea, the Resident General exchanges views with those of the Korean Cabinet Ministers in these meetings, and the Ministers consult the Resident General as to carrying out measures of administrative reform.

The Japanese advisers formerly engaged in various Departments of the Korean Government attend at this meeting and are often consulted by the Resident General and the Ministers of State upon the questions concerned. As a result of the Agreement concluded on July 24, 1907, the Vice-Ministers of various Departments of State and of the Imperial Household, who are also *ex-officio* councillors of the Residency General, join the meeting here alluded to, and answer whenever they are questioned or consulted upon matters concerning their respective Departments. The Director General and the two permanent councillors of the Residency General also attend this meeting. Such meetings were held 12 times in 1906, 14 times in 1907 and 36 times in 1908.

24. Privy Council.

The *Chang-chu-won*, a kind of Korean Privy Council, originated in the early days of the *Kō-rai* dynasty when *Song Chong* was Emperor (1469-1494). It supervised the military and financial affairs of the country and was more directly administrative than consultative. The *Yi* Dynasty introduced the *Chang-chu-won*, but it then had charge chiefly of military functions. After the China-Japan war, a Privy Council on

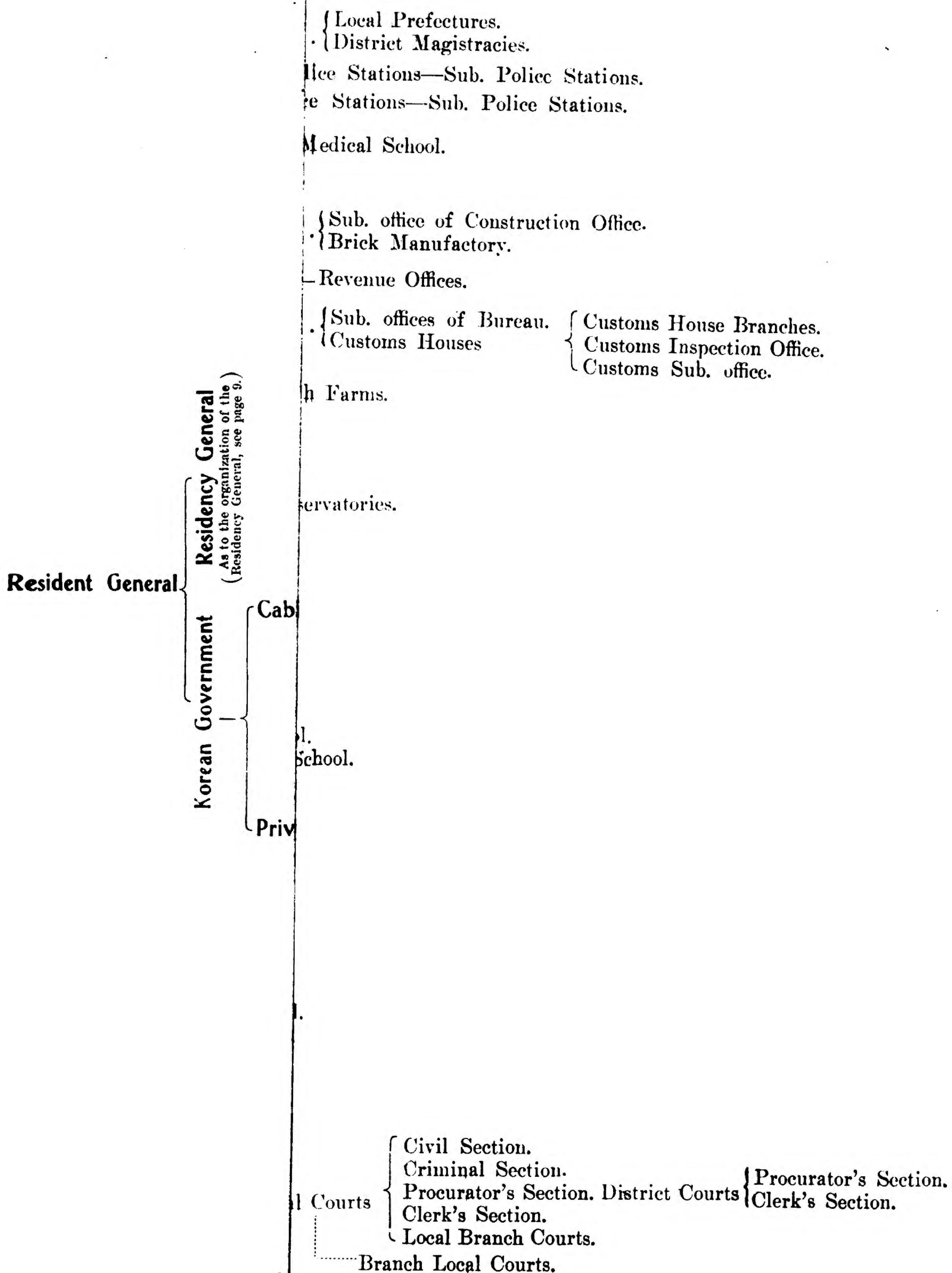
modern lines was introduced at the suggestion of a Japanese adviser, its main duty being to advise the Cabinet in regard to laws, ordinances and other matters. Its members were limited to less than 50; those who had been officials of *Chokunin* rank, or had specially served the State, as well as professors of political, legal or financial science were eligible to be appointed as counsellors. But in addition to sales of this office, indiscriminate appointments were made, so that its members became too numerous and lacked proper qualifications. By the revised regulations of the Privy Council, issued in February, 1905, the qualifications of members were specified and the establishment fixed as follows:—A President, a Vice-President, 8 senior members of *Chokunin* rank, and 15 junior members of *Sonin* rank. By these measures the defects hitherto existing have been somewhat remedied. When the regulations for the Cabinet were revised in June, 1907, those for the Privy Council were modified, and six “Elder Advisers” were appointed to the latter, their duty being to give advice on military affairs to the Cabinet. Only men who have served as Ministers of State are eligible for the post of Elder Adviser. Members of the ex-Cabinet were appointed as Elder Advisers when the *Yi Wang-yong* Ministry was organized in June, 1907.

The Privy Council in Korea is a body consulted by the Cabinet, while the same Council in Japan is a body consulted by the Emperor.

On March 26, 1908, a special meeting of the Privy Council was called and proposals combating the policies maintained by the Governments of both Japan and Korea were submitted by a member of the council, Mr. *Yun Kil-pyong*. These representations, being approved by the Council, were submitted to the Cabinet. They read as follows:—

1. The suppressing of insurgents by Japanese troops being detrimental to friendship between Korea and Japan, the removal of Japanese troops from the Peninsula should be requested.
2. The use of foreign troops for suppressing insurgents being a national disgrace, a conscription law should be put into force at once.
3. Foreigners engaged in various offices of the Korean Government should be limited to a few competent persons as models, and the rest should be discharged.

SUMMARY EXISTED IN THE END OF DECEMBER, 1908.



NOTE: and the Department of Justice of the Korean Government was
the Army Department, was transferred to the Imperial Household.

4. The financial authorities should be amalgamated with the administrative authorities proper as before.
5. To the provincial governorship or to the district magistrate's office, a popular man should be appointed instead of a young and newly qualified official.
6. Half the amount of the loan (accommodated by the Japanese Government as a means of helping to meet administrative expenses) should be distributed among people of the poorer classes in the provinces.

These representations may be permissible as ideal or as the outcome of academic deliberation by a political association, but the action of the Privy Council in advocating them lacks the good judgment and sobriety that should mark the conduct of State affairs. They are too radical for the conditions now existing in Korea, and to give effect to them might easily stir up unnecessary agitation. It is no wonder that Messrs *Sho Chyong-syun*, and *Song Ki-woon*, President and Vice-President of the Privy Council, as well as Mr. *Yun Kil-pyong*, who introduced the above propositions, were constrained to resign at the request of the Government. Mr. *Kim Yun-sik*, a popular member of the *Yan-ban* (noble) class, was appointed to the presidency of the Privy Council, and Mr. *Yi Keun-sang*, a man of proved ability, to the Vice-Presidency.

At the end of December, 1908, the Privy Council consisted of a President, a Vice-President, 4 Elder Advisers, 8 Senior members and 11 Junior Members.

25. Japanese Subjects in the Civil Service.

The last Annual Report mentioned that, as a result of the Agreement concluded in July 1907, and of the organic regulations for the various Departments of the Korean Government, for the Local Governments, and for the Law Courts, issued in December of the same year, a certain number of qualified Japanese subjects were appointed to important offices in the Central and Provincial Governments, and to the benches of the various law courts. Their numbers and distribution and their proportion to Korean officials existing one year later—December 31, 1908—will be seen in the following table:—

DECEMBER, 31, 1908.

	Japanese		Korean		Totals
	High Officials	Subordinate Officials	High Officials	Subordinate Officials	
Imperial Household & its Subordinate Offices	12	15	87	213	327
Cabinet & its Subordinate Offices & Privy Council	5	8	44	38	95
Home Department & its Subordinate Offices & Local Governments ...	95	278	363	552	1,288
Finance Department & its Subordinate Offices	102	860	67	818	1,847
Army Department & its Subordinate Offices	—	—	113	34	147
Justice Department, Law Courts, Prison Stations & the Law School	187	216	88	179	670
Educational Department & its Schools	20	86	23	306	435
Department of Agr. Com. Ind. & its Subordinate Offices & various Model Stations	45	161	16	89	311
Totals... ..	466	1,624	801	2,229	5,120
Percentages	9.12	31.59	15.68	43.63	100.00

The number of Japanese engaged as high officials approximates 9.12 per cent. of the whole number of officials in the Korean Government; the number of Korean high officials approximates 15.68 per cent, while the Japanese engaged as subordinates are 31.59 per cent. against 43.63 per cent. of Korean subordinate officials. It will be noticed that Japanese appointed as high officials are less in number than Korean officials in the Imperial Household, the Cabinet, the Department of Home Affairs and the Educational Department. No Japanese are appointed in the Army Department. But Japanese exceed Koreans in number in the Departments of Finance, Justice and Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, where more technical knowledge is needed.

From the Japanese thus appointed to various offices in the Korean Government, the Korean officials are expected not only to acquire technical knowledge so as to serve in the administration of the country, but also to improve their defective appreciation of the duties of office and their moral integrity. In the sequel of the reform regime carried out by the Japanese Adviser after the close of the China-Japan war, the Korean Government enacted general laws and regulations with regard to the proper conduct of officials, the discharge of their functions, their discip-

linary correction, etc. Concretely speaking, these regulations required that every official should faithfully discharge his duties and follow the orders of his superiors; that he should not abuse his power or commit any dishonest act; that he should attend at, and withdraw from, his office at the times appointed; that he should not use public properties for private purposes or engage in any other business; that public affairs should not be mixed up with private; that any official acting wrongfully should undergo disciplinary correction, be reprimanded, have his salary reduced, or suffer dismissal; etc. But these regulations were scarcely noticed, much less respected, by Korean officials; they were simply pigeon-holed. After the appointment of Japanese to the Korean Government, however, the regulations were strictly enforced, and sales of office or extortion by Korean officials was practically stopped.

Irregularities of attendance at office, sleeping during office hours in the summer time, absence on rainy days, or taking unnecessarily long leave when mourning for parents, relatives or dignitaries of State has gradually been done away with. As regards official documents, the mistake of using unnecessary adjectives in their text, carelessness in omitting to insert the specified dates and cognate errors have been corrected.

26. Regulations for Appointing Civil Officials.

The last Annual Report shows that by the new regulations of the Central Government, promulgated in December, 1907, and put into force from January, 1908, reorganization of the various Departments of the Central Government was accomplished in some cases by amalgamating offices, in others by abolishing those that were unnecessary or superfluous, by creating new ones of importance, and by readjusting the administrative business on different lines. These changes were made in order "to secure uniformity and efficiency in the administration of the country."

The next step of administrative reform was improving the methods of appointing civil officials, increasing salaries, and giving pensions to retiring officials.

As a remedy against sales of offices by high officials and against indiscriminate appointment to the civil service through personal favoritism or "political pull," an evil deep-rooted for centuries, the enforcement

of the Regulations issued during the reform regime of 1894-5, was required. But this brief innovation effected nothing. In order to check the indiscriminate appointment or dismissal of Civil Officials, it was provided that the Resident General must be consulted by the Korean Government, according to the Agreement concluded on July 24, 1907, concerning "the appointment and dismissal" of all Korean high officials.

As for the qualifications of Korean candidates for appointment to civil office, these are found in the Regulations for Appointing Civil Officers, promulgated by Imperial Ordinance No. 51, on July 27, 1908.

They are as follow:

1. By these regulations, a candidate for high office of *Chokunin* rank should be a person who has been, or is, of that rank, or a person of the first class of *Sonin* rank with first-grade salary, exhibiting merit and faithfulness in his past service, for one year or more.
2. High officials of *Sonin* rank shall be appointed from among those who have held or do actually hold, that rank; or from among men who have been highest subordinate officials of *Hannin* rank and who have been in receipt of the first-grade salary and have served for more than one year with marked distinction in an official position; or from among persons who have studied political science and economics in a foreign university, obtained a certificate of graduation from the same, and finally, have been approved by the Higher Civil Service Supervising Committee; or from among men who have served as subordinate officials of *Hannin* rank for at least two years after obtaining a certificate of graduation from a law school or an academy of political science, at home or abroad.
3. Subordinate officials of *Hannin* rank shall be appointed from among those who have been or are officials of *Hannin* rank; who have passed the Common Civil Service Examination or been approved by the Common Civil Service Supervising Committee; who have a certificate of graduation from the Government High School or a school, at home or abroad, considered by the Minister of Education to be of the same grade.

As for the qualifications of Japanese to be appointed to the Korean civil service by the recommendation of the Residency General, no laws

or regulations have been enacted yet; but the following principles have been adopted by the Residency General and the Korean Government:—

1. Japanese to be appointed as high officials of *Chokunin* rank in the Korean Government shall be selected from among those who have been once high officials of that rank or have the same qualification in Japan; who have qualifications sufficient for the highest *Sonin* rank in Japan; or who have served as high officials of first class of *Sonin* rank for three years in the Korean Government.
2. Japanese to be appointed as secretaries (*Shokikan*) of the Korean Government are to be selected from among those who have the qualifications of a high official of *Sonin* rank in Japan, or who have served as junior secretary (*Jimukan*) in the Korean Government for a period of at least two years.
3. *Jimukan* shall be appointed from among those who have graduated from the Imperial University in Japan; who have already served as high officials in Japan itself; who have the qualifications of a subordinate official of *Hannin* rank, according to the Japanese Regulations for the civil service, and have served as *Hannin* officials in Japan for three years; or who have special technical or scientific knowledge.
4. Subordinate officials of *Hannin* rank shall be appointed from among those who have the qualification of *Hannin* rank; or have been approved by the Common Civil Service Examination Committee in Japan, etc.

Thus the qualifications required of Japanese appointed to the Korean Government are little less than, if not equal to, those required in Japan.

27. Regulations Concerning Salary and Solatium.

Formerly the inadequacy of the salary paid to Korean officials seems to have been one of the chief causes of their corruption and abuse of office. These salaries were so palpably inadequate that they did not suffice for a bare living and could not but suggest that their recipients might, if they so desired, supplement their official income by peculation, by the sale of office, by smuggling Government property with the cooperation of lawless merchants, or by additional levies of taxes.

Korean officials, by better salaries while in office, by liberal pensions after retiring, and by the example of Japanese associates, required to be taught a different standard of integrity. The last Annual Report stated that, in order to secure more honesty in service, the general salaries of the civil and military officers in the Central Government were increased, at the suggestion of the Japanese Financial Adviser. They were, in fact, doubled in 1905. Since April, 1906, Ministers of State and of the Imperial Household, in accordance with the advice of the Residency General, have received an allowance of one thousand *yen* in addition to their regular salaries.

With regard to official ranks and salaries, Imperial Ordinance No. 42 issued on June 30, 1908, contains the following:—

Comparison of the new salaries with the old which existed prior to the readjustment made in 1905:—

TABLE OF SALARIES FOR THE SHINNIN AND CHOKUNIN RANKS.

	Shinnin rank		Chokunin rank			
	Premier	Ministers of State	1st grade	2nd grade	3rd grade	
					1st class	2nd class
New Rates	7,000	6,000	2,200	2,000	1,800	1,600
Old Rates	2,500	2,000	1,500	1,250	1,100	1,000

TABLE OF SALARIES FOR THE SONIN RANK.

	1st grade		2nd grade		3rd grade		4th grade	
	1st class	2nd class	1st class	2nd class	1st class	2nd class	1st class	2nd class
New Rates	1,400	1,200	1,000	900	800	700	600	500
Old Rates	800	700	600	500	400	300	—	—

TABLE OF SALARIES FOR THE HANNIN-RANK SUBORDINATE OFFICIALS.

	1st grade		2nd grade		3rd grade		4th grade		5th grade	
	1st class	2nd class	3rd class	4th class	5th class	6th class	7th class	8th class	9th class	10th class
New Rates	600	540	480	420	360	300	240	180	144	120
Old Rates	250	210	180	150	120	90	75	60	—	—

When an official retires from office in good standing after having served the Government for one year or more, a solatium is given him according to the length of his service as stated in Imperial Ordinance No. 26 issued on April 24, 1908.

As to Japanese appointed to the Korean Government, they receive an allowance in addition to the regular salaries given to Korean officials as specified in the above tables. Their salaries, including this allowance, are almost equal to those given to the Japanese Officials in the Residency General or in its subordinate offices. The salary of the high officials in the Residency General is 50 per cent. higher than that given to the same officials in Japan; and subordinate officials in the Residency General receive 80 per cent. more than those in Japan. Although the higher salaries of Japanese officials in the Residency General and the Korean Government, are often denounced by some journals, these higher salaries are justified by the conditions existing in Korea, where Japanese find living more expensive on account of climatic conditions and the use of imported articles. Apart from meeting the expense of living, the constant temptation offered to officials by ill-meaning persons who seek to evade the law, or to reap fraudulent advantages, can be successfully resisted only by a liberal salary in a country so backward where moral standards are lower and social restraints weaker than in the home country. Further, a well qualified and competent official can not be secured unless a comparatively better salary be given to him when he goes to a foreign country.

28. Official Gazette.

The Korean Government had originally a kind of official Gazette of a crude form, which was hand-written at the King's Command and distributed only among important officials. This hand-written Gazette was never made public. The King and the Government withheld it from the people in order as much as possible to keep them ignorant of public affairs. With the new regime of 1894-5, an Official Gazette Section was established in the Record Bureau of the Cabinet Office on March 25, 1895, and was authorised to deal with the publication of official news and its distribution and sale. Matters to be published in the Gazette were Imperial Rescripts, laws, Imperial Ordinances, decrees issued by the Cabinet and various Departments of State; appointments or dismissals of officials; Annual Budgets; official advertisements, etc. The first number of the Official Gazette was issued on April 1st, 1895 and the public sale of copies commenced on the 25th of May.

The publication of the Official Gazette came to be so poorly managed that only the headings or titles of laws and ordinances were printed without the substance. For the rest, its pages were taken up with the doings or conversations of the King. Since July, 1907, the Official Gazette has been brought under the control of the Legal Bureau of the Cabinet.

For the purpose of improving the Official Gazette, a Japanese official in the Cabinet office has been assigned to this Section, and a Cabinet decree concerning the system of publication was promulgated on December 11th 1907. By this decree the official Gazette is compiled in the following order:

1. Imperial Rescripts concerning important affairs of State and Court, with the countersignatures of the Minister of State concerned or of the Imperial Household.
2. Treaties, conventions or agreements with foreign countries.
3. The Annual Budget.
4. Laws.
5. Imperial Ordinances or instructions of the Imperial Household.
6. Decrees issued by the Cabinet Office.
7. Decrees issued by various Departments of State.
8. Instructions of Departments of State.
9. Appointment, dismissal, promotion and decoration of officials.
10. The record of the Imperial Household.
11. Miscellaneous matters.
12. Meteorological observations.
13. Official Advertisements.

Any matter to be published in the Gazette shall be promptly collected and submitted to the Cabinet by each office concerned. Whenever matters submitted to the Cabinet cannot be wholly published on the same day, the parts remaining shall be published on the following days. The issue of extras shall be limited to extremely important matters of urgent necessity. The number of copies of the Official Gazette distributed, as subscribed for, were 921 on the last day of 1906; 1,004 on the last day of 1907; and 1,724 on the last day of 1908.



IV. LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

29. Conference of Provincial Governors.

By various reform measures and by the appointment of competent Japanese to important offices, the administration of the Central Government and the Imperial Household has been brought into fairly good shape. The progress of reforms in local administration, however, is slow, in spite of the fact that a number of reform measures have been introduced. The readjustment of offices in the Ministry, by which Mr. *Song* was given the portfolio of the Home Department in May, 1908, was a necessary measure in order to put the "right man in the right place" having in view the improvement of the local administration. In order that the Central Government might appreciate more fully the peculiar conditions existing in the localities, and that the provincial Governors might become more intimate with the general policy and attitude of the Central Government, the Resident General and the Korean Government summoned conferences respectively of Provincial Governors and Provincial Secretaries at *Seoul* in May and June, with a view to the satisfactory solution of local administrative questions.

When the opinions and sentiments of the Provincial Governors regarding local administration were heard at a conference held in the Resident General's Mansion on June 1st, 1908, most of the Governors expressed their desire to recover the power of taxation and police and to obtain greater administrative discretion. Some of them foolishly complained of the Japanese officials appointed to the Revenue Offices, criticising the high salaries of the latter; and some of them made such defective reports of the general condition of their provinces that they were considered hardly qualified to be Provincial Governors. As stated in the last Annual Report, abuses of the local autonomy previously exercised by Provincial Governors and District Magistrates, who had the power of police and of taxation as well as of the judiciary, were the chief causes of corruption in local administration, and to the official extortion that went on was due the impoverishment of the people. The measures

of local administrative reform carried out during 1905-7 were therefore intended principally to bring the local administration under the control of the Central Government, and to diminish local autonomy by transferring the power of taxation to the central revenue authorities; separating the judicial from the administrative functions, and bringing the provincial Police Inspectors under the control of the Police Bureau of the Home Department. In response to the Governor's reports, the Resident General delivered a speech in which he expressed his appreciation of the desire of the Governors to recover a certain measure of local administrative power, but pointed out the impossibility of restoring the power of taxation to the local authorities, at least for the time-being, until guarantees could be secured against a repetition of old abuses. He also pointed out the unavoidable necessity of appointing Japanese to important financial posts, and the need for comparatively higher salaries in their case than in the case of Korean officials, owing to different standards of living. In referring to the salaries received by Japanese in the employ of the Korean Government, he further explained that they were paid out of the funds which had been loaned without interest or specified term of redemption.

As a result of conferences held with Provincial Governors and Secretaries, respectively, in the Residency General and in the Korean Government, incompetent Governors, seven out of thirteen, were relieved of their duties and the vacancies thus caused were filled on June 11, 1908, with new and well qualified men of progressive ideas; while the six remaining Governors were re-appointed but to different provinces. When the newly appointed and the transferred Governors were received in audience by the Emperor, he addressed to them the following remarks:—

“Since my accession to the Imperial Throne in the summer of 1907, I have been endeavouring to carry out the new regime of administration, keeping in view solely the prosperity of the country, in reliance upon the sincere guidance of the neighbouring Sovereign (Japanese). But the ignorance of the common people as to national policy is so great that it may cause a disturbance of the peace of the Orient at any time. In these critical circumstances, the Provincial Governors are expected to appreciate the Imperial anxiety, and to use their utmost efforts to instruct the people as to my sincere wishes.”

On the evening of the 17th of June, when a dinner was given in

honour of the Provincial Governors by the Resident General, he explained in his speech the particular functions by whose discharge he hoped to assist the Korean Emperor in the matter of internal administration; and pointed out that he should represent the Japanese Government by virtue of the various treaties, as well as direct the foreign affairs of Korea. Regarding the relations of Korea with Japan, he declared that those existing between the two Imperial Houses were closer than ever, and were such as to forbid any ill feeling or suspicion. He then urged upon each Provincial Governor the duty of representing his Sovereign and Government in the province concerned, and the duty of faithfully carrying out the Imperial wishes as regards the new regime under the guidance of the neighbouring Sovereign. Further, he went on to explain the vital necessity of coöperating harmoniously with the Japanese appointed to Korean police stations, revenue offices and other posts, and also detailed the principal functions of a Provincial Governor, representing the Central Government, on the one hand, and the people, on the other, and thus standing between the two. Hence a Governor should faithfully execute the laws and measures laid down by the Central Government and promptly and kindly forward any petition or request submitted to him by the people for the consideration of the Central Government, unless it fell within his own jurisdiction to decide. The Resident General further give instructions and advice upon financial and educational affairs, and upon extraterritoriality. To this latter he specially called the attention of the Governors; to the end that treaty stipulations with foreign countries should be respected and that foreigners within the jurisdictional district of the Governor concerned should not be treated like natives so long as such treaty stipulations were in existence. The Resident General concluded his speech by clearly pointing out the disposition and wishes of Japan toward Korea, namely, not to restrict the freedom of the people, but to rescue them from the miserable impoverishment of the past; to give them the blessings of peace, order and prosperity, and to obtain their cooperation in preserving the peace of both countries in particular and of the Orient in general. He finally and plainly pointed out that the very existence of their country depended entirely upon the sincerity of its reliance on Japan, and that the Provincial Governors were all expected to teach the people and make them clearly understand the important facts above mentioned.

30. Provincial Governments.

As a result of the conferences of Provincial Governors and Secretaries, the former's powers in the matter of local administration were in some degree extended. Other reforms also were introduced by several Imperial Ordinances.

In order to secure convenience and efficiency in the matter of local administration, the seats of Provincial Government in two provinces were readjusted by Imperial Ordinance No. 30, issued in March 1908. Thus the Provincial Government of the North *Phyong-an* Province was transferred to *Shin-wiju* from *Yeng-uon*, and that of North *Chung-chong* Province from *Chung-ju* to *Chong-ju*: *Shin-wiju* and *Chong-ju* being much nearer to the railway. Further, as already stated, the readjustment of Provincial Governors involved the replacement of seven incapable individuals out of 13 by new progressive men and the transfer of the remaining to other places according to their special qualifications.

The duty of selecting and appointing District Magistrates had belonged hitherto exclusively to the Central Government, but by Imperial Ordinances Nos. 34 and 35, issued on the 18th of July, each Provincial Governor obtained power to recommend candidates for the post of District Magistrate, from among those residing within his jurisdictional province, who possessed the qualifications of good moral character and thorough acquaintance with local conditions.

By Imperial Ordinances Nos. 36 and 37, Provincial Governors obtained power to appoint, promote or dismiss *Chu-sa*, or subordinate officials, with the exception of Japanese appointed in that capacity.

The Korean *Chu-sa*, however, in District Magistracies or Prefectures are to be appointed or dismissed only by the Governor upon the request of the Magistrate or Prefect concerned.

The control of local police administration, which belonged hitherto exclusively to the Central Government, has been partially entrusted to the Provincial Governor, and a Police Department has been established in each Provincial Government. This is in accord with the amended regulations for local administration promulgated by Imperial Ordinance No. 49, issued on July 20, 1908, the details of which will be given later on under the heading of "Readjustment of Police Administration."

With a view to render the Provincial Governors intimate with the local conditions in their jurisdictions, an Order was adopted by the Minister of Home affairs instructing each governor to undertake tours of inspection within his Province from time to time, and to report to the Department on the result of the same. This kind of inspection had never been undertaken previously.

31. The *Pu* of *Seoul* and the other 10 *Pus*.

As stated in the last Annual Report, the system of local administration in Korea divides the Peninsula into 13 provinces, 11 prefectures and 333 districts. These divisions are simply administrative districts of the Central Government, and can scarcely be said to possess local autonomy. The functions of the Governor, Prefect and Magistrate are almost wholly limited to putting into effect laws, ordinances, and instructions issued by the Ministers of the Central Government. The reform measures introduced into the local administration in 1907 were directed rather towards centralizing control and management so as to overcome the abuses of the old local autonomy. By the regulations for local administration, Prefects and Magistrates conduct their administration in their respective districts under the direction and control of the Provincial Governor concerned.

The city of *Seoul* is one of the eleven prefectures, yet the character of its administration differs from that of other prefectures, because of the city being the Capital of the Country and having the largest population, namely, 140,758 Koreans and 20,084 foreigners. The regulations governing the *Seoul Pu* were promulgated by Imperial Ordinance No. 38, issued on December 13, 1907, by which the *Pu-yun*, Prefect, conducts its affairs under the control and direction of the Home Department. The *Seoul* Prefect issues administrative decrees like a Provincial Governor, whereas other prefects have not that competence. Again, the *Seoul* Prefect independently appoints or dismisses Korean subordinate officials just as a Provincial Governor may, while other Prefects can only make suggestions to the Provincial Governor concerned with regard to the promotion or dismissal of his subordinate officials.

The main business of the *Seoul Pu* forms part of the local administration in the city of *Seoul*; such as attending to public works,

charity matters, industrial education, title-deeds of land and buildings located in *Seoul* and functions of a public executor of immovable properties, etc.

Under the regulation for certifying title-deeds of lands, buildings, etc., the *Seoul Pu* certified to 6,760 cases in 1907 and 7,515 in 1908.

The seat of the *Pu* of *Seoul* was originally located out-side the west gate of the city; but in consideration of administrative convenience as well as accessibility for the people, it was removed, on September 5, 1907, to the old building of the Judicial Department in the street fronting the *Kyong-pok* Palace.

As to the other 10 *Pu* Prefects, their functions in local administration are the same as those of District Magistrates under the present system. With the readjustment of the District Magistracies, these ten prefectures will be converted into local Districts.

32. District Magistracies.

Of the 333 Districts, a number have such small populations and extend over such limited areas that they are hardly worth maintaining as districts. Therefore, as a result of the Governors' conference, held in May, 1908, it was decided to readjust or amalgamate insignificant Districts with those nearest, so far as circumstances permit. During four months from September, 1908, eleven districts were reduced by union with others and two or three were made into one, or were annexed to a prefecture.

As already stated, District Magistrates are to be appointed by the recommendation of a Provincial Governor from among persons resident in his province, having a good moral character and acquainted with local conditions. This measure is taken for the purpose of getting the "right man in the right place" in order to improve local administration. Its enforcement involved the appointment of 47 new magistrates, the dismissal of 49 and the transfer of 27 during six months from July 1st 1908.

With a view to improving local administration, each Provincial Governor was instructed to summon a Magistrates' conference. By this means a Governor is expected to procure information as to the local conditions of districts and to ascertain the views of Magistrates as well; while the Magistrates are expected to receive the personal instruction of the Governor concerning new measures ordered by the latter himself or

by the central authorities. During 1908, dating from July, eight provinces held Magistrates' conferences. To these conferences, the authorities of the Bureau of Local Administration in the Home Department were often dispatched in order to explain to Magistrates the policy or measures adopted by the Central Government.

No Japanese official, either high or subordinate, has as yet been attached to any District Magistracy. But with the increase of local administrative work in District Magistracies, such as education, sanitation, industry, finance, etc., the necessity of appointing a competent Japanese as a subordinate official in each Magistracy has been recognized. It is expected that by his instrumentality the Magistracy's administration will be kept in harmony with that of the Provincial Governor. This measure of appointing Japanese subordinate officials to important Districts having been decided upon, appropriations to meet the expense will be made in the Budget of 1909.

The provision of law concerning allowances to District Magistrates is not put into operation owing to lack of funds for local administration. But as reforms in the local administration of Districts are carried out, it has been recognized that an allowance is essential in the case of important districts at any rate, and therefore the law will be carried out as soon as appropriations are made in the Budget of 1909.

33. "Local Civil Service Qualifications Committee."

When reform measures in the local administration were first undertaken in 1906, a Local Civil Service Supervising Committee was established in the Home Department. The functions of this Committee were to examine or inspect the qualifications and salaries of local officials, especially in the case of district and prefect magistrates, provincial police officers, etc., in order to prevent the indiscriminate appointment of incapable local officials. This measure was abolished in June, 1907.

A Provincial Governor, as stated above, can recommend a person as a District Magistrate from among men having a good moral character, residing within his jurisdiction and acquainted with local conditions. Yet an inspection of the qualifications of the recommended candidate being equally necessary, a so called "Local Civil Service Qualifications Inspecting Committee" was established in the Home Department on No-

vember 28, 1908. This Committee consisted of several high officials of the Home Department under the presidency of the Vice-Minister, sitting *ex-officio*. After the qualifications of a recommended candidate had been examined and approved, his appointment to be District Magistrate was submitted to the Throne for Imperial Sanction as well as to the Resident General for his approval.

34. *Men Chyang* (Village Head-men).

Local administration in a *Men* (village) is chiefly conducted by a *Men Chyang*, the Head-man of the village. Unlike a Provincial Governor or District Magistrate, the *Men Chyang* is not appointed by the Central Government, or elected by vote of his fellow-villagers. A land-owner who enjoys popularity and is of good moral behaviour, is requested by the villagers to conduct the village affairs. Although the full administrative functions of a *Men Chyang* are not yet specified in any law, he actually manages the general business of a village, and often acts by order of the Central or Local Government authorities in executing laws, ordinances or official instructions in the village. According to the "Regulations for Levying Taxes," issued on October 16, 1906, the *Men chyang* has been authorised to cooperate in collecting taxes on lands and houses by order of the Revenue Authorities of the Central Government. He has been also authorised later on to collect other State taxes as well as the revenue from *Yokutum* lands. He receives as fee two per cent. of the amount collected. The public expenses connected with the discharge of the Head-man's functions are defrayed chiefly from contributions made by the villagers or from the fees received by the *Men chyang*.

At the end of December, 1908, there were 4,320 *Men* throughout the country, the largest containing 1,000 houses, and the smallest 100.

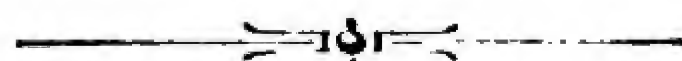
35. Local Finance.

As the local self-Government system is not yet recognized in Korea, the localities are not self-supporting, their finances being wholly controlled by the Central Government. In the sequel of various reforms of local administration, the expenditures of the local administrative offices defrayed by the Central Treasury have been gradually increased, as shown in

the following table:—

Name of Local Government	1905	1906	1907	1908
Provincial Governments	41,394	55,033	80,302	198,692
The Seoul Prefecture... ..	3,185	6,193	8,009	14,869
Local Prefectures	6,597	8,154	51,568	60,797
District Magistracies	360,646	587,244	629,458	825,047
Chyoi-jyu Island	2,020	3,004	—	—
Totals	413,842	659,628	775,907	1,099,405

Provincial Governors or District Magistrates were formerly in the habit of levying an additional tax on lands and dwelling houses, a tax on inns (small lodgings), and other minor taxes. But by the reform of local administration, carried out in 1906-7, the power of taxation of these local authorities was wholly transferred to the Central Revenue Authorities, in order to put a stop to extortion by the Local Authorities. As the latter are now improving in moral integrity and becoming better acquainted with administrative routine, it has been decided by the Central Government that a certain additional tax may be levied by Provincial Governments or the *Seoul* Prefect for the purposes of certain public works.



V. JUSTICE.

36. Opening of the New Courts of Justice.

In the last Annual Report, it was stated that as a result of the Agreement concluded in July 1907 and by the organic regulations of the various law courts, issued on December 27, there were established a Supreme Court, 3 Courts of Appeal, 8 Local Courts and 112 District Courts throughout the country. Qualified Japanese subjects are to be appointed as principal justices, prosecutors and clerks. These new courts, in accordance with the provisions of the regulations, were to be opened on or after January, 1908. But owing to difficulties connected with the revision or compilation of various laws, ordinances, and operative regulations, as well as with the selection of the various justices, the erection of the Courts' buildings and other preparations, the opening had to be postponed till August 1st of that year. The Supreme Court in *Seoul*: three Appeal Courts, in *Seoul*, *Pyeong-yang* and *Taiku*, respectively; 8 Local Courts one each in *Seoul* and seven other places where Provincial Governments are located, and 16 District Courts out of 112 in the important Districts, were opened as the first stage. Eight Branches of the Local Courts were also opened in the open ports and other important towns, respectively.

The qualifications of Japanese to be recommended as judges and procurators are the following:

1. Those who have the standing of judge, procurator or probationer of the judiciary in Japan.
2. Those who have passed the high Civil Service Examination in Japan.
3. Those who have served as Consul, Resident or Vice-Resident (in Case of Korea), or Police Inspector to the Japanese Government, for more than three years.

In addition to the above, those who have served for more than three years as subordinate officials (clerks) in the Judicial Department or Courts of Japan or Korea, or as Police officers in either country, and who are



New Court Building in *Seoul*.



Old Court Trial.



New Court Proceedings.



New Prison Compound in *Seoul*.

in actual receipt of a salary not less than that of the 5th grade, may be appointed as a judge or procurator in a District Court. The appointment of a clerk as judge or procurator in a District Court is as yet an open question in Japan. But a judge or procurator promoted from clerk, who is already familiar with court proceedings and judicial routine, being considered to be of great use in a inferior office such as a District Court, this new step has been inaugurated in Korea as an experiment.

A Japanese to be appointed as a clerk in a Korean Court should have one of the following qualifications:—

1. Persons having the standing of a subordinate officer of *Hannin* rank.
2. Persons approved by the Civil Service Examination Committee.
3. Persons who have been employed for more than 5 years continuously in a Court in Japan or Korea.

As for Korean judges and procurators, their qualifications are specified in the "Regulations for Appointing Judicial Officers," promulgated by Imperial Ordinance No. 48 issued on April 3, 1909. By these Regulations, Korean judges or procurators must belong to one of the following categories:—

1. Persons who have passed the Examination for the Judicial Service.
2. Persons who have served as judges or procurators in Law Courts established in accordance with the Code of Constitution of Courts of Law, issued in 1907.
3. Graduates of the "Judicial Training School" in *Seoul*.
4. Graduates of a Law School in a foreign country.

Persons falling under the last two categories, however, must receive the approval of the "Judicial Service Supervising Committee." But as the qualifications above mentioned were not sufficient to meet the demands of the new Law Courts, they were further extended to include the following:—

1. Persons who have served as judge or procurator for more than two years in the old Law Courts.
2. Persons practising, or having practised, law as attorneys for two years or upwards.
3. Persons serving or who have served for more than two years, as high officials in the Department of Justice.

4. Persons serving as subordinate officials in the Department of Justice, or clerks in Law Courts continuously for two or more years, and who have been uninterrupted receipt of a salary of not less than that paid to officials of the 5th grade of *Hannin* rank.

Thus the Korean Law Courts to-day consist of a fairly well qualified judicial force, Japanese or Koreans. The distribution of Japanese and Korean judges procurators and clerks in the new Courts was as follows at the end of 1908:—

Name of Court	Japanese			Koreans			Totals
	Judges	Procurators	Clerks	Judges	Procurators	Clerks	
Supreme Court... ..	4	2	5	4	1	3	19
Three Appeal Courts	16	7	16	5	2	13	59
8 Local Courts & 8 Branches	40	25	69	16	9	44	203
16 District Courts ...	53	11	60	40	0	32	196
Totals	113	45	150	65	12	92	477

Chief Justice Watanabe and Chief Procurator Kokubu were appointed to the bench of the Korean Supreme Court from among the foremost judicial authorities in Japan. Their marked and profound ability in legal matters and their wide experience on the bench of Japanese courts, high and low, for more than 20 years, could not fail to win the confidence of natives as well as foreigners in any civilized country.

The works done by the new courts of law during, 1908, dating from August, can be seen in the following table:—

	Civil Cases		Criminal Cases	
	Cases Received	Cases Decided	Cases Brought	Cases Decided
Supreme Court	59	57	81	79
3 Courts of Appeal ...	197	110	377	290
8 Local Courts and 8 Branches	1,200	790	1,244	1,138
16 District Courts ...	2,500	2,173	682	663

37. Regulations for Civil and Criminal Procedure.

In the last Annual Report, it was stated that the Code Investigation Bureau, established by Imperial Ordinance No. 60, issued on December 23, 1907, was engaged compiling Codes of Civil and Criminal Law and their respective procedures. In the mean time, to meet the immediate needs of the new Courts which were to be opened soon, the Criminal Code hitherto existing in Korea was submitted for revision by Dr. Kura-

tomi, and a Code of Procedure applicable to both criminal and civil cases was rapidly to be compiled as a temporary measure. This last mentioned Code of Procedure, common to civil and criminal law, was finally compiled and promulgated by Law No. 13 under date of July 13, 1908.

It consists of 168 articles and is divided into three chapters; the first chapter provides general regulations common to civil and criminal proceedings; the second chapter states the detailed regulations to be used exclusively for civil proceedings; and the third, those for criminal proceedings. These regulations of procedure have been compiled as a temporary measure for immediate use, and with a view to observing the practical sides of the political, economic and social conditions of the Koreans, without paying great attention to extreme legal formalities or systems. In the first place, as the general knowledge of the people is yet backward and their standard of living not sufficient to employ the services of a lawyer, an "intervient system" in court procedure has been adopted; i.e., a presiding judge may, if he deem it necessary, teach or instruct "as to a party's conduct in the course of a law suit" (art. 14); or the court may, on behalf of a party or accused, "examine witnesses, take evidence by inspection, hear expert evidence, take all other evidence or execute a seizure" (art. 15). In the second place, cases of appeal and revision have been placed on a basis of substantial facts instead of mere legal formalities of regulations, since an original decision delivered by a lower court "can not be annulled merely for the reason that a rule of procedure or jurisdiction has not been complied with" (arts. 33 and 42). In the third place, with a view to prevent delays in deciding questions of small interest or minor criminal cases, a limitation has been put upon the revision of a decision made by a lower court, i.e., "revision cannot be admitted against a judgment pronounced in a suit concerning right or property, if the interest which can be obtained by revision does not exceed 30 yen," or against "judgment which imposes detention, whipping or fine under 20 yen." In the fourth place, in order to secure a speedy settlement and to prevent irresponsible attornies of law from prolonging proceeding unnecessarily by bringing forward unimportant evidence, "the so called preliminary hearing" may be held even in civil cases by a single justice to render "clear allegations of parties and means of evidence", as in the case of Criminal proceedings; and if "these facts and means of evidence are not alleged or presented at the preliminary hearing," they may be excluded at an ordinary hear-

ing at the discretion of the Court (art. 73). In the fifth place, a Local Magistrate, local Police Inspector or officer, is required to act *ex-officio* as executor in distraining movable property in Korea where no *huissier* or professional executor has yet been appointed. Especially are Local Magistrates to act as executors of immovable property in their jurisdictional district (art. 95), as they are familiar with local conditions. In the sixth place, a limitation is put upon the detention of a defendant, a practice heretofore existing in civil cases, i.e., "a creditor who has a right to apply for execution against the defendant's property," cannot demand the detention of the debtor except by presenting a copy of the judgment in execution of the court of first instance, unless he has already instituted proceedings in execution in the court, "and in such case the creditor, applying for such detention," must deposit in advance the costs of detention determined upon by the Court (art. 138). At present, the custom of detentions of this kind can not be wholly abolished in Korea where social restrictions are not so strong as in other civilized countries, and detention for execution against a defendant's property is more effective than execution in bankruptcy, because if a person be detained in a police station, his relatives or friends will refund the money covering the debts in order to have him set free. In the seventh, or last, place, as means of communication in Korea are yet undeveloped, an accused person, if he is not found within the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of a competent court, may be delivered up to and tried by another court in the district where he happens to be arrested (146). By this system the courts save much in the way of expense.

38. Revised Penal Code.

The last Annual Report states that although the existing Code of Criminal Law was enacted as late as April 1905, "it is still excessively severe in the punishments it prescribes, and is also defective in many other ways." The work of revising this criminal law was finally completed; and the revised Code was ~~promulgated~~ on July 25, 1908, to come into effect from August of that year.

In the revised code, 263 articles out of 680 were rescinded. The

articles rescinded were, in the first place, those that interfered with the jurisdiction of the Court as independent from the administration, i.e., provisions concerning the duty of a Court, in case of doubt in the interpretation of laws, to consult the Minister of Justice, or to take counsel of the Minister in case of an accused being sentenced to penal servitude for life etc.; in the second place, provisions relating more particularly to civil and criminal procedure and concerning jail regulations were annulled; in the third place, articles providing for disciplinary correction of civil officials, which fall within the discretionary power of a superior official or within the reach of administrative law, have been rescinded; in the fourth place, provisions more particularly relating to moral behaviour and the infliction of punishment on those who neglect to observe mourning customs or who have divorced a wife without sufficient cause, were annulled.

As to the amending of certain articles of the Criminal Law, in the first place, the provision relating to the operation of extenuating circumstances in which a penalty could heretofore be lowered one or two degrees, was amended to read seven degrees. In the second place, a limit was put upon indiscriminate commutation by money payments. The Revision Commissioners at first tried to abolish this system altogether; but finding it necessary for the time to retain Korean usage as to commuting a penalty for money payments, this practice has been limited to banishment cases where extreme youth, old age, sickness, or sex enters into the conditions. At the same time, the rate of commutation for money payments has been raised in order to discourage the practice of this method. In the third place, the system of release from penal servitude on the surety of a competent person or on account of mourning for parents, has been replaced by provisional liberation, a ticket of temporary leave being granted by the Minister of Justice in the case of a convict who has given evidence of good moral behaviour and a desire to reform. In the fourth place, the too liberal justification of murder on the ground of family revenge has been somewhat restricted by amending Article 493. Thus 99 articles have been amended in all.

New provisions against lotteries and the raising of insurrection have been established in order to meet the need of present conditions in Korea.

39. Progress of Law Codification.

In the last Annual Report, it was stated that a "Code Investigation Bureau" had been established for the purpose of drafting permanent laws, civil and criminal, together with their respective procedures, and that the drafting of a Code of Civil Law and its Procedure has been assigned to Dr. Ume, and that of Criminal Law and its Procedure to Dr. Kuratomi, Vice-Minister of Justice.

A draft of the Code of Civil Procedure was completed in March 1908 and passed by a Committee of the Council, which held meetings during July and August. In order to collect materials for codifying the civil law (including commercial law), commissions were despatched to the seven provinces south of *Seoul* in May, their duty being to investigate Korean social and commercial customs. They were engaged in the work till December of the same year. Commissions were also despatched to the northern provinces for the same purpose. The drafting of criminal law and its procedure was commenced from the second of July 1908.

The "Code Investigation Bureau" spent 42,458 *yen* during the year 1908 on their work.

40. Barristers.

It was stated in the last Annual Report that "until very recently there was no such thing as a barrister to defend a suspected criminal." Among the Regulations Concerning Civil and Criminal Procedure promulgated by the Department of Justice on April 29, 1895, one provision recognizes such representative or agent in civil proceedings; but no provision recognizes such a lawyer, attorney or other person to represent the accused in a Korean Criminal Court. A Law regarding Barristers was first promulgated as early as November 8, 1905. This law defines, the qualifications of a barrister, his business functions, the bar association, and the control and disciplinary correction of a barrister. With various judicial reforms carried out since the establishment of the Residency General and the opening of the new courts, a need was felt for a revision of the law concerning Barristers, and that revision was promulgated on April 26, 1909. In accordance with the revised rules, a

person to be admitted to the bar must be a Korean having one of the following qualifications:—

1. One who has passed the judicial examination.
2. One registered in the Roll of Barristers and who has withdrawn the register on his own account.
3. One who has served in a law court as a judge or procurator.

The number of Koreans engaged as barristers was 20 in all on the last day of December, 1908. Among them those who had studied law in Japan were specially successful.

As to Japanese barristers, the Korean law does not recognize them. But a Japanese barrister may be permitted to represent a party in a civil case or to defend a suspected criminal in the Korean Court, provided that he applies for permission to the Court concerned in each case.

41. Law School.

With regard to the judicial staff of the Korean Courts, competent judges, procurators and clerks cannot at present be wholly secured from among the Koreans, or until they are properly educated and trained for that purpose. To appoint Japanese subjects who have had judicial experience in Japan or have qualifications as judicial officials in the Korean Courts is the only practical way to meet the needs of the moment. The Resident General, however, has neglected no effort to prepare Koreans as future judicial officials for the Korean Courts, and thus it was decided to provide a thorough judicial education for Koreans by reorganizing the "Legal Training School" which had existed in *Seoul* for some time already.

This school was first established in April 1895 after the China-Japan war, when judicial reform measures were introduced into Korea by Japanese advisers. In order to meet the immediate demand for a judicial faculty, the School adopted the plan of giving a hasty practical training by lectures on criminal and civil procedure; the term of study being six months. This experiment, however, lasted only a short time, as the school was closed in consequence of the *coup d'état* of 1896, after having sent out 47 graduates in the first year and 38 in the second. Several years later, the School was reopened on the occasion of a French law book being presented, in March 1903, to the Korean Emperor by M. Clemenceau, Postal Adviser to the Korean Government. This French gentleman

was invited to the School to give lectures on the French language and French law. The term of study was subsequently extended to two years. But the Minister, or Vice-Minister, of Justice, or a judge of the Court of Cassation, being *ex-officio* President of the School, it frequently became an instrument for fostering political agitation rather than promoting the sober study of legal science.

Simultaneously with the judicial reforms undertaken especially after the conclusion of the Agreement in July 1907, Mr. Nozawa, Councillor of the Department of Justice, was appointed to the presidency of the School, and he at once applied himself to effecting improvements. In December, regulations for the School were issued, by which in addition to the President, 3 permanent professors, 3 assistant professors, and several interpreters were to be appointed, and the period of study was extended to three years. Elementary law, civil and criminal laws and their respective procedures, political science, administrative law, international law, the Chinese Code of the *Ming* Dynasty, practical training in court proceedings and economics are the principal items of the curriculum. Koreans in general lack elementary education, so the Chinese or other foreign languages, mathematics, book-keeping and gymnastics also constitute regular compulsory courses. The indiscriminate entrance formerly allowed was stopped by requiring applicants to pass an ~~entrance examination~~. In the first of these examinations held in 1907, out of 400 applicants 84 successfully passed.

With a view to select better students, the regulations of the School were amended on January 17, 1908. Thereforth an applicant for the entrance examination must have certain qualifications, such as being a graduate of a High School, a Foreign Language School or a school ranking with the same grade as these. At the same time a preparatory course was established. Admission to the preparatory course also requires an entrance examination. At the entrance examination held in 1908, 52 out of 132 applicants passed for the principal course and 90 out of 154 for the preparatory course.

As to the graduates of this School, they numbered 210 in all up to 1908, i.e., 47 in 1895, 39 in 1896, 28 in 1904, 20 in 1905, 22 in 1907 and 54 in 1908. Of these graduates, 101 are engaged in the judicial service or in practising law; 11 are in the civil service; 3 are studying in Japan; 10 are dead; and 85 are unknown.

42. The New Prison Administration.

According to the last Annual Report, the new prison administration together with that of the law courts was separated from the executive, its control being transferred from the Police Inspector General in the Capital and from Provincial Governors to the Minister of Justice and the Procurators of the Courts of Appeal, and it was explained that "nine prisons were to be established throughout the country, one on some island and the others in places where Local Courts exist."

Beginning with the opening of the new prison in *Seoul* in April, 1908, seven other prisons were opened by the 17th of July of the same year. Japanese having experience in prison administration in Japan were appointed as Prison Inspectors, Jailors and Prison Doctors, and distributed along with Korean warders throughout the eight Prisons. On June 6th, a conference of eight Prison Inspectors was summoned in *Seoul* and the Minister and Vice-Minister of Justice instructed them as to gradual reform in prison administration, calling their attention to the standard of living in Korea, and specially pointing out the vital importance of sanitation and the moral reform of prisoners and convicts. Prisoners escaped several times during 1908 by breaking out of jail or by means of mutiny. These incidents happened on account of the inadequacy of prison buildings, not on account of negligence on the part of the officials concerned.

The general conditions of prisoners during the past two years will be seen from the following table:—

	Male Prisoners		Female Prisoners		Totals
	Prisoners awaiting trial	Convicts	Prisoners awaiting trial	Convicts	
1907	490	594	8	12	1,104
1908	787	2,293	16	49	3,145

The steady increase in the number of prisoners, suspected or convicted, during 1908 was due to greater efficiency on the part of the police administration and to the revision of the criminal law by which insurgents were to be punished as criminal convicts. On the other hand, a number of convicts were pardoned in 1907.

When eight branches of the local courts had been established in the end of 1908, eight local branch prisons were also established in these respective localities and were opened in the beginning of 1909.

VI. PEACE AND ORDER.

43. Garrison Army.

In the former Annual Report it was stated that "soon after the outbreak of war between Japan and Russia, the Korean Government, by a Protocol dated February 23, 1904, granted to the Government of Japan the right to take such military measures as she saw fit, and to occupy such places as might be considered necessary for strategical purposes, in case the welfare of the Imperial House of Korea or her territorial integrity were endangered by the aggression of a third Power or by internal disturbances." Great Britain and Russia subsequently recognized Japan's "paramount military interest in Korea" as asserted by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the Treaty of Portsmouth. Thus having assumed military responsibilities in Korea, the Japanese Government has maintained in that country a Garrison Army of one Division or one Division and a half since the conclusion of the war with Russia.

The regulations pertaining to the Garrison Army were promulgated by an Imperial Ordinance of the Japanese Government in July 1906. The Commander-in-Chief of the Garrison Army being directly appointed by the Emperor of Japan, is responsible to none but his Sovereign, and has it in charge to assure the defence of Korea by utilizing the various sections of the Garrison Army. He receives instructions, however, from the Minister of War (in Japan) upon matters pertaining to military administration and to the personnel of his fellow-officers, and instructions from the Chief of the Military Staff (in Japan) on matters concerning the military strategy and the movements of the army.

As provided in the organic regulations of the Residency General, the regulations of the Garrison Army further enact that the Commander-in-Chief may employ military force in case the Resident General deems such a measure necessary for the maintenance of peace and order in Korea. Whenever military force is called into action the fact must be reported to the Minister of War and the Chief of the Military Staff in Japan. General Hasegawa was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the

Garrison Army, and held that post from the close of the war with Russia till December 25, 1908, when was succeeded by General Okubo.

The Head Quarters of the Garrison Army were at first stationed in *Seoul*, but were transferred to *Yong-san*, in the vicinity of *Seoul*, on October 1, 1908, when the construction of extensive buildings for the use of the Garrison Army had been completed. The Garrison Army was distributed in *Yong-san* and several other important places.

The Japanese Garrison Army also maintains two fortresses in *Masan-po* and *Yong-Heung Bay*, respectively, where Naval Defence Stations are located.

For the maintenance of the Garrison Army in Korea, the Japanese Government spent 3,572,544 in 1906, 3,444,628 in 1907 and 4,683,744 in 1908. The increase of expenses for 1908 as compared with the two preceding years was due to the addition of half a Division to the Garrison Army, which took place in July, 1908. For the construction of military buildings in different places, 15,883,667 *yen* were spent in four years ended 1909.

44. Naval Defence.

Since the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, the Japanese Imperial Navy has occupied and employed as naval bases *Chinkai Bay* on the southern coast of Korea and *Yong-Heung Bay* which is contiguous to *Won-san* on the north-east. At a later date the Army also built fortresses on these bays. On August 15, 1906, the Korean Government formally gave its approval that these bays should be used as naval stations of Korea; that for the defence of both Japan and Korea, these stations should be maintained by the Japanese Navy so long as the Korean Government was unable to undertake its own defence; that the territory appropriated for the stations should be handed over to the Japanese Government, and that any private land within these stations should be bought by the Korean Government, the money being paid by the Japanese Government. Maps of territories to be appropriated for naval stations were made public by a proclamation issued by the Minister President of the Korean Cabinet, dated August 21 and published in the Official Gazette of the following day. By this proclamation, in order to prevent irresponsible speculation in land, the transfer of private lands to foreigners

by means of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, or lease within the boundary of the map was prohibited.

By a decree of the Naval Staff of Japan issued on October 1, 1907, *Bōbitai*, or Naval Defence Stations, were established in *Chinkai* and *Yong-Heung* bays. These Naval Defence Stations, controlled by the Saseho Admiralty of Japan, serve for the defence and policing of the above mentioned bays and their neighbouring waters and sea-coasts. Rear-Admiral Miyaoka, ex-Attaché to the Residency General, was appointed to the Command of the Naval Defence Station at *Chinkai* Bay.

45. Garrison Gendarmery.

It is shown in the last Annual Report that the Japanese gendarmery was stationed in Korea after the China-Japan war, primarily for the protection of telegraphic lines but subsequently for guarding the railways as well. These gendarmes were gradually increased after the out-break of the Russo-Japanese war, and since the establishment of the Residency General, they have been entrusted, in addition to military duty, with functions of both "high and ordinary police, their discharge of these duties contributing much to the safety and good order of the country." The Gendarmery had to receive directions from the Residency General upon matters concerning police administration and judiciary, though they were under the direct control of the Commander-in-Chief of the Garrison Army. The gendarmery force were distributed to 7 stations and 20 sub-stations.

In August 13, 1906, an order, issued to the Gendarmery by the Commander-in-Chief of the Garrison Army, directed that the gendarmes should be charged with the further duties of "high military police" against those who might disturb the safety of the Korean Imperial Household or the friendship between Japan and Korea. Soon after the riot of 1907 took place in *Seoul*, the Korean Government entrusted powers of military police to the Japanese Gendarmery in August of that year.

The regulations for the Gendarmery were amended on the 7th of October, the force being thereby increased and reorganised into 7 stations and 50 sub-stations. At the same time, an Imperial ordinance (Japanese) was issued, by which the Gendarmery were charged principally with civil police functions, as the maintenance of peace and order in Korea, and

were brought under the direct control of the Resident General, leaving their military police functions to the direction of the Commander-in-Chief of the Garrison Army. The power of distributing the Gendarmery and of determining their jurisdictional districts has been conferred on the Resident General. Further, the command of the Gendarmery, hitherto entrusted to a Colonel, has been transferred to a Major-General. For this important office, Major General Akashi, an officer of energy and ability, was selected and he directed his attention to the pacification of the insurrection. Again, the Gendarmery force was increased to 2,200 in March, 1908, and the sub-stations were also increased to 213. At the end of 1908, after Korean Assistant Gendarmes, to the number of 4,051, had been brought into co-operation with the Japanese Gendarmery, the whole were distributed into 7 stations and 483 substations. That is to say, a sub-station or a station can be found in each 5-10 *ri* square of the country.

On the maintenance of the Japanese Gendarmes and on the cost of their movements in connection with insurgents, 328,901 *yen* were spent in 1906, 471,987 *yen* in 1907 and 1,572,764 *yen* in 1908.

46. Police.

It will have been seen from the last Annual Report that reforms and improvements in the police administration of Korea were first effected in 1906 by the Advisory Police Board under the supervision of the Resident General; that a new police force, organised in 1907, consisted of native constables and Japanese formerly engaged in connexion with the Advisory Police Board; and that the Japanese police force hitherto maintained by the Residency General and the local Residencies were amalgamated into the Korean police in December of 1907 as a result of further reforms. The conditions existing in the country are so complicated that a policeman in Korea, as reported by Mr. Matsui, Director of the Bureau of Police Affairs, is charged with several duties in addition to ordinary police functions such as the maintenance of peace and order.

In the first place, a policeman in Korea has to participate in judicial affairs. As already stated under the heading New Civil and Criminal Procedure, police sometimes act as public bailiffs in the matter of distraining properties; a police inspector or a police sergeant may often

have to serve as procurator in a District Court where a permanent procurator has not yet been appointed; and when a prison is not attached to a District Court, the Police Station nearest the Court is used as a jail for criminals sentenced to less than three months' confinement. In the second place, the police have to do with local administration proper, as they are required to deal with census matters. In ~~the third place~~, police have to provide for the safe escort of letter-carriers against possible attacks of bands of ladres or gangs of highway robbers. This duty was at first discharged by a part of the Japanese Garrison Army, but since September, 1908, it has been transferred to the police and gendarmery. With postal routes numbering 246 and extending to a distance of 646 *ri*, the policemen assigned to this duty total 249. In addition to the above services, police are often despatched for the safe escort of officials or private individuals when travelling. In the season of the ginseng harvest in *Kai-song*, numbers of police have to serve as guards for this product. Police guards are also attached to each Model Forest Station. Finally, numbers of police are required to be ready to participate in military service. In regard to the suppression of insurgents, the police are required to reconnoitre and report concerning the movements of the law-breakers and to coöperate with the gendarmery and the garrison army in subduing them. Korean policeman, being more familiar with local conditions, are specially fitted for this duty. The matter will be more fully dealt with later on under the heading of "Insurrection."

47. Readjustment of Police Administration.

The nature of the police administration in this country is, as mentioned above, in a complicated state, and requires a further thorough course of improvement. By the organic regulations of the Home Department of the Metropolitan Police Board and of the Local Administration, all issued in December, 1907, the police administration in the capital and the provinces was brought under the exclusive control of the Minister of Home Affairs. This centralization of administration was a reactionary measure necessitated by abuses of police power on the part of local authorities. As stated already under the heading, "Conference of Provincial Governors," police administration in the provinces was partially restored to the Governors in accordance with an amendment of

the organic regulations of local administration, promulgated on July 27, 1908. A Police Department has been established in each Provincial Government, and the following matters, hitherto conducted by the Bureau of Police Affairs of the Home Department, have been transferred to the jurisdiction of the provincial Governor:—

1. Distribution of the police force in a jurisdictional province.
2. Rewards and disciplinary correction of policeman, except the Japanese appointed to the force.
3. Appointment or dismissal of the senior policemen.
4. Matters concerning inspecting tours made by inspectors, captains or ordinary police.

At the same time, the regulations of the Metropolitan Police Board were amended, and police administration in the *Kyong-ki* Province, hitherto directed by this Board, was transferred to the Governor. Although a part of the Police Administration has been thus restored to the Provincial Governors, still the Director of Police Affairs in the Central Government has power to instruct the Chiefs of the Police Departments in the various Provincial Governments and the captains of local Police Stations with reference to any agitation among the people, any movements of insurgents, or any other matters of a national character, when prompt action is required for the peace and welfare of the country. On transferring a measure of police power to Provincial Governors, the distribution of police stations has been readjusted. Thus, in the jurisdictional district of the Metropolitan Police Board, 8 Police stations have been reduced to 5; 4 Sub-stations to 2; and 40 Detached Stations, to 3; while 20 Police Stations in the Provinces have been increased to 65; 39 Police Sub-stations, reduced to 1; and 297 Detached Stations, increased to 336. At the end of December, 1908, the police stations throughout the country were distributed as shown in the following table:—

	Police Stations	Police Sub-stations	Detached Stations	Totals
Under the Metropolitan Police Board	5	2	3	10
Under the Provincial Governors	65	1	336	402
Totals	70	3	339	412

As to the total number of the police of the country, there were no changes made during 1908, readjustment of distribution being the only step taken. That is to say, the number reduced in Stations under the

Metropolitan Police Board were added to the police stations in the provinces.

	Police Inspectors		Police Captains		Policemen		Totals	
	Japanese	Koreans	Japanese	Koreans	Japanese	Koreans	Japanese	Koreans
Metropolitan Police Stations	6	4	26	34	318	790	350	828
Provincial Police Stations	18	13	89	63	1,380	2,267	1,487	2,343
Totals	24	17	115	97	1,698	3,057	1,837	3,171

Owing to the various reforms and improvements in police administration throughout the country, the annual expenditure on this account has been gradually increased as follows:—

1906.	392,906 Yen
1907.	1,245,968 Yen
1908.	2,264,629 Yen

In 1906, the year when reforms in police administration were first inaugurated by introducing the Japanese Advisory Police Board, 167,883 *yen* was expended for the Metropolitan Police Board; 55,049 *yen* for the provincial police; 4,252 *yen* for the police despatched to *Chientao* on the Chinese frontier; and 165,722 *yen* for the Advisory Police Board; making a total of 392,906 *yen*. In 1907, 158,968 *yen* for the Metropolitan Police Board; 258,440 for the Provincial Police Board; 505,850 *yen* for the Advisory Police Board; 313,461 for extension of the police force, and 9,249 *yen* for expenses incurred in connexion with a riot in *Seoul*, made the total 1,245,968 *yen*. In 1908, 620,150 *yen* were appropriated for the expenses of the Metropolitan Police Board; 1,374,584 *yen* for the Provincial Police; 242,587 *yen* for the suppression of the insurgents; and 27,308 *yen* for the readjustment of police stations, making a total of 2,264,629 *yen*. During the same year, 275,000 *yen* were also spent for establishing the "Political Telephones" used in the suppression of insurgents, which matter will be more fully explained later on under the heading "Insurrection."

48. Conference of Provincial Police Inspectors.

Soon after the readjustment of the police administration, a conference of Chiefs of the Police Departments of Provincial Governments was summoned in *Seoul* on the 3rd of August, 1908, and lasted for 6 days.

On the first day of the conference, the chiefs were instructed by the Minister and Vice-Minister of the Home Department and the Director of the Bureau of Police Affairs, about general matters of police administration in Korea, specially with reference to the transfer of certain police-powers to the Provincial Governors. On the second day, instruction was given as to the treatment of accused persons by the Chief Procurator of the Supreme Court; and as to the insurrection by the Commander-in-Chief of the Gendarmery. On the third day, they listened to speeches delivered by the Director of Agricultural Affairs, the Vice-Minister of Education and the Director of Sanitation, upon matters concerning agriculture, education, sanitation, and so on.

After the Chief of Police of each province had returned to his post, he summoned a conference of Captains of Police Stations within his jurisdiction, and instructed them upon what he had been told at the conference in *Seoul*. Further, at conferences held in the provinces, instructive speeches were made by the provincial Governors and procurators of the Local Courts; and thereafter each captain instructed his fellow-policemen upon the carrying out of what he had been told at the conference held in the Provincial Head Quarters.

Again, inspecting tours have been made to the provinces by the Director of the Police Bureau and other Police authorities of the Central Government, with a view to examining into local police affairs, and giving personal instructions to the Local Police Authorities. With the same object Chiefs of Police Departments in the Provinces from time to time undertook inspecting tours within their jurisdiction. Although the police administration has been somewhat decentralised by the late readjustment, local police affairs can be effectively controlled by the conferences thus summoned in the Capital and the Provincial Capitals, or by inspection tours thus undertaken; and uniformity of police administration can thus be maintained.

49. "Political Telephones."

The troops of the Japanese Army Garrison, the Gendarmery and the police force are coöperating in putting down the insurgents and bands of highway robbers.

In order to maintain ready communication among these various

bodies, it was decided, in May 1908, to use the telephone in districts where insurrections are most frequent, and 285,000 *yen* was appropriated by the Korean Government as an extraordinary outlay for that purpose. The construction of these telephone-lines was entrusted to the Communications Bureau of the Residency General; and by the end of December, 1908, lines extending to a distance of 568 *ri*, and to 793 *ri* of wire length, with 589 telephone boxes, were in operation for the use of the Army, Gendarmery and police dealing with the insurgents. The exact location of these lines, which are marked "Political Telephone," can be seen on the map of Telephones and Telephone Routes appended to this Report.

50. Native Assistant Gendarmerie.

Were the Korean insurgents disciplined soldiers, waging organized warfare, the struggle with them would have been terminated long ago. But such are not the conditions confronting the Japanese garrison army. The real difficulty lies in the desultory nature of their movements. Their attacks are, as a rule, feeble and insignificant, made by a few men who yesterday were inoffensive noncombatants and to-day are guerrillas. Some are regular robbers; others, though they were once soldiers, police or civil officials, have resorted to this life after losing their official positions. Thus they have been able to accomplish nothing beyond the creation of momentary local disorder. Gendarmes, being more extensively and properly distributed in the interior than troops of the Garrison Army, and being better disciplined and armed than ordinary police, are more effectively fitted for the task of dealing with such insurgents. Japanese Gendarmes, however, have found it difficult to distinguish one Korean from another, and difficult to acquire intimate knowledge of the movement of insurgents. But by employing Koreans, some of whom may be ex-insurgents, such difficulties are obviated. These Korean Gendarmes, selected from their native localities, have personal acquaintance with practically all the people in their respective communities, and have also means of obtaining information as to their movements. Again, ex-soldiers and police by being enrolled in the gendarmery, are prevented from combining with insurgents and robber bands. Appreciating these positive and negative benefits in the employment of Korean Gendarmes, the Resident General conferred with the Korean Ministers of State on this subject in June, 1908; and it was finally decided by an Imperial

Edict issued on June 11th to establish Korean Assistant Gendarmes and to assign to them the function of coöperating with the Japanese as assistants, under the control of the Commander of the Japanese Gendarmerie.

At first 3,058 of these Assistant Gendarmes were appointed; and afterwards, in August, they were increased to 4,051. They have been distributed in the proportion of two or three Korean Gendarmes to one Japanese. For the maintenance of the Korean Assistant Gendarmerie 689,734 *yen* was defrayed by the Korean Government in 1908.

At the outset, some apprehension was entertained with regard to the employment of Korean gendarmes. Their loyalty was questioned, and it was thought that they might prove a source of danger if arms were put in their hands. But it has since been shown that judicial selection and careful discipline together with proper means of promotion as a reward for loyal and efficient service, have created Korean associates both reliable and effective.

51. Insurgents.

The subject of insurgents was not treated in the last Annual Report. The chief motive of insurrection is undoubtedly to combat the new regime undertaken by the Korean Government under the Japanese Protectorate. The peace and order of the country, however, have been disturbed more frequently by brigand bands than by real political insurgents. In the interior the people have been subject since ancient times to incursions of bands of *Hwa-jok*, or armed robbers carrying fire-arms. Especially is this true at the season of rice harvest. These *Hwa-jok*, living without any definite purpose except that of preying upon peaceful and inoffensive people of means, often invade District Magistracies and Post Offices in order to purloin public money. In addition, there are the *Sub-jok*, typical pirates inhabiting the sea coast; and the *Cho-Jok*, or "forest robbers" who attack travellers.

After the establishment of the Residency General in *Seoul* the first insurrection broke out at *Hong-ju* in South *Chung-chong* province in May, 1906. Its leader was one *Ming-Chong-silk*, who acknowledged that he was himself a commander of the *Eui-pyong*, or righteous army, and that he had in view the emancipation of his country from Japanese interven-

tion. He especially denounced the treaty stipulation which gives Japan the control of Korea's foreign affairs. Equipped with old fuse cannon and rifles, these insurgents finally attacked the Japanese gendarmerie, the officials of the post office and the District Magistracy in the walled City of *Hong-ju*. The city was captured and made the enemy's headquarters. Levying contributions upon the people in the districts, the insurgents inaugurated a reign of terror. But on the despatch of troops from the Japanese garrison army, the law-breakers were compelled to surrender. Eighty were killed and 150 captured, among whom 80 were pardoned and 70 were brought to *Seoul*. But the ring-leader was not captured until September, and he was then sentenced to capital punishment. This being commuted one degree, he was banished to *Chindo* for life; but he was finally pardoned in December.

The next insurrection was instigated by *Choi Ik-hyon*, a literate of the old school. Having his headquarters first in *Seoul*, he sent out to all parts of the country seditious documents denouncing the convention which had been concluded in November 1905 regarding the establishment of the Residency General, and inciting scholars and young men in the provinces to the point of insurrection. Finally, combining with *Yim Pyong-chan*, a leader of insurgents in North *Cholla* province, he got together a force of 150 men in July 1906. But they were soon obliged to surrender, without having achieved any success except the looting of public money in District Magistracies and the freeing of convicts.

Riots occurred in *Seoul* in the summer of 1907 caused by the abdication of the ex-Emperor. This measure, and the disbanding of the Korean army in the summer of 1907, were followed by disturbance and mutiny in the capital, and the Korean Government requested the Resident General to take more conclusive measures for the suppression of persons who, disregarding the commands of their Emperor, committed acts of violence. Thus the riots and disturbances in *Seoul* were soon put down by the Japanese Army and gendarmes. But the news of the abdication and of these riots subsequently provoked insurrection in the country districts, whither disbanded soldiers had retired after spending the allowance given to them by the Government. Thus the insurrection became almost general throughout the country except in two or three northern provinces.

52. Measure for Pacifying Insurgents.

Immediately after the riots broke out in *Seoul* in July, the Japanese Garrison Army, then numbering one Division, was increased to one Division and a half; and detachments of the Army, distributed in different parts of the country, vigorously engaged in putting down the insurrection. In September, 1907, when most of the organized insurgents had been suppressed or scattered, General Hasegawa, Commander-in-chief of the Garrison, issued a proclamation in which he pointed out that the reckless resistance of the insurgents to the new regime which was being carried out by the Korean Government in obedience to the Korean Emperor's wishes and under Japan's guidance, would avail nothing, but must result in "all sorts of horrible crime, such as murdering peaceful people, natives and foreigners, robbing their property, burning official buildings and destroying means of communication." Defining his duty as charged by the Korean Emperor, namely, "the task of rescuing people from such calamities by thoroughly stamping out the insurrection," the Commander-in-Chief advised all law-abiding persons to engage in their respective peaceful avocations without anxiety. As for those who honestly repented and promptly surrendered, he promised that they would be freely pardoned for their offence, and that, if any one captured insurgents or gave information concerning their whereabouts, he would be handsomely rewarded; whereas all those who willfully joined the insurgents, or afforded refuge to them, or concealed weapons, they would, the Commander declared, be severely punished.

When the organized insurgents had surrendered or been scattered, very little remained to be done by the organized army. Yet numbers of fugitive insurgents, combining with highway robbers, carried on a guerrilla warfare and thieved and plundered whenever opportunity offered. The Police and Gendarmerie force, being better fitted to meet the desultory attacks of these bands, were charge to cooperate with the Army in putting down the insurgents; and Korean constables, being more familiar with local conditions, were, when properly officered by Japanese, eminently fitted for this work, especially for reconnoitering the movements of insurgents hiding in obscure mountain fastnesses. "A Police Troop," composed of 50 native constables selected from among

the disbanded soldiers, was first formed at *Taiku* on September 27, 1907, as an experimental measure. The troop was divided into four companies, each company commanded by a Korean police inspector and accompanied by a Japanese police-surgeon and several Japanese policemen. It was directed to the insurgent districts in the provinces of *Kang-won*, *Chung-chong* and *Kyong-syang*. During three months, this police troop captured 42 insurgents and killed 51 in 92 scouting operations and 18 engagements. Then, as this first Police Troop had secured good results, two more Police Troops were organized in February 1908 and were despatched to the northern provinces. Their work all proved very satisfactory, but when the Japanese Army and Gendarmery and the Korean Assistant Gendarmery were well distributed throughout the interior, the Police Troops were disbanded in December of 1908.

As already stated, the reorganization of the Japanese Gendarmery in October 1907 and in March of 1908, the formation of the Korean Assistant Gendarmery in June 1908, and the establishment of the "Political Telephone" service, were measures taken solely for the suppression of the insurgents.

The following table shows the number of insurgents killed and the number of those engaged in their suppression as well as the casualties, during one year and a half, from July 1907, when the riots broke out in *Seoul*, to the end of 1908:—

		Force engaged in Suppression		Insurgents
		Number of killed	Number of wounded	Number of killed
Garrison Army	Officers	3	3	12,538
	Non-com. officers...	2	1	
	Soldiers	82	189	
Gendarmerie	... ..	10	17	1,432
Police	Japanese...	30	42	596
	Native	52	25	
Totals		179	277	14,566

In addition to the above, 67 Japanese residents were killed in 1907 and 16 in 1908.

The above comprise the positive measures taken for the suppression of the insurgents. On the other hand, a number of negative measures also have been introduced. Soon after the Commander-in-Chief of the

Garrison Army issued his proclamation, an Imperial rescript was published on September 18, 1907, by the Korean Emperor, in which he earnestly advised the insurgents to return to peaceful avocations, pointing out the foolishness of continuing an unlawful opposition to the new regime which had been adopted as the national policy. At the same time, four officials were despatched to the disturbed provinces by the Emperor with a message advising the insurgents to lay down their arms and return to lawful life. Another Imperial Edict, issued on December 13, 1907, by the Korean Emperor, announced his Majesty's decision to pardon all insurgents who had already surrendered or who should surrender to the authorities. To those who surrendered a certificate of pardon was to be given and an opportunity would be furnished for engaging in a peaceful occupation, such as road construction or other public works. Police and Gendarmery stations were first authorised to grant a certificate of pardon to insurgents making surrender and applying. District Magistrates and Town Prefects were, later on, authorised to issue certificates of pardon and to urge the insurgents to surrender. In addition, several officials were despatched to the provinces to give the same advice; and in order to induce speedy surrender, another Edict was issued on September 1, 1908, in which his Majesty expressed regret that peace in the country was being restored so slowly, in spite of the fact that many measures had been adopted to pacify the insurgents, and gave notice that the surrender of repentant insurgents would be accepted only till the end of October, no longer, and that any insurgent captured after that date would be dealt with as a criminal. This measure was so effective that 1,229 insurgents made act of surrender in one month after the promulgation of the Edict. The number of insurgents who surrendered to the authorities since December 13, 1907, is shown by the following table:—

Number of Insurgents surrendered to Gendarmerie	Number of Insurgents surrendered to Police	Number of Insurgents Surrendered to District Magistrates, etc.	Total
3,562	4,009	1,157	8,728

53. Control of Fire-arms, Gun-powder, etc.

With a view to prevent possible disturbance or insurrection, a law relating to the control of fire-arms, gun-powder and other munitions of war was promulgated on September 3, 1907. By this law, those who

manufacture or sell fire-arms or gun-powder must apply for permission to Provincial Governors (or to the Police Inspector-General in *Seoul*), and any one owning the above articles or handling or transporting the same should also apply to a police-station for permission. The Minister of Home Affairs can forbid or restrict the owning, handling or transporting of fire-arms or gun-powder within a certain period and in certain places when he deems such a course necessary for the maintenance of peace and order in the country.

The police authorities can inspect the residence of any private individual whenever there is a suspicion of the concealment of fire-arms or gun-powder, or when they deem it necessary. Should any one violate the above mentioned regulations, he will be punished with imprisonment, flogging or a fine of not more than fifty *yen*, and the fire-arms or gun-powder in his possession will be confiscated.

The following munitions of war were confiscated during the 13 months immediately subsequent to the enforcement of this law:—

	Number of modern Cannon, Rifles and Pistols	Number of Native match-locks, Spears and Swords	Quantities of Gun-powder	Cartridges
Sep. to Dec. 1907	339	77,769	12,931 <i>kin</i>	24,820
Jun. to Oct. 1908	4,452	9,787	217,455 "	108,394

54. The Self-Defence Association.

When insurgents and bandits threatened the people and prevented them from engaging in peaceful occupations in the fall of 1907, a number of Koreans in different towns and villages applied to the Authorities for permission to form a so-called "self-defence association". The measure being approved by the Government, Regulations for Self-Defence Associations were ultimately issued by a Departmental order of the Minister of Home Affairs on November 9, 1907. Each village may organise a self-defence association of peaceful people in order to maintain public order in its locality, under the control of the Garrison Army, Gendarmery or Police.

Provincial Governors and District Magistrates are also authorised to control self-defence associations. An association may engage in census investigation, seizure of concealed arms, patrolling, reconnoitring of insurgents, furnishing to the Authorities reports concerning the movement of insurgents, and relieving sufferers from attacks of insurgents.

On the other hand, the associations are closely restricted so as they may not over-step the limits of the above-mentioned functions, and they may not subject men, even suspects, to torture or any kind of punishment. Any arms or weapons seized are to be at once handed to the Authorities, and the members of an association are not allowed to carry fire-arms or such weapons as spears. The associations are especially warned not to abuse their privilege, or to injure the feelings of their fellow-inhabitants by insolent behaviour. In one year since the enforcement of this regulation, 2,164 associations consisting of 508,585 members were formed throughout the country, according to returns carried down to the end of November, 1908. As a whole, their work, however, did not prove satisfactory except under the closest supervision, and most of them failed to carry out even a part of their intended functions.

55. Assassination of Mr. Stevens.

Mr. Durham White Stevens, a citizen of the United States of America, Councillor to the Korean Government, was attacked on March 24, 1908, at the ferry-landing in San Francisco on his way to Washington by a gang of Koreans and died on the following day from fatal shot-wounds inflicted by one of the assassins. His untimely and deplorable death was extremely sad, because he was killed in his own native country where he expected a quiet rest and where he undoubtedly felt secure against all possible danger, though assassination and insurrection are common occurrences in a backward country where political changes are going on. Assassination is one of Korea's popular methods of political attack, and her people would continue to practise it if permitted to remain in their present backward state. As stated in the last Annual Report, their history is dotted with these black crimes. During the summer of 1907, several attempts were made to assassinate members of the Cabinet, and ever since Ministers had to be constantly escorted by armed policemen. In a manifesto found in the possession of a ringleader of a body of insurgents calling themselves the "righteous army", Resident General, Prince Ito and General Hasegawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Garrison Army, were on the death list. Any design thus professed cannot possibly alter what the Korean Government is undertaking under the guidance

of Japan for the well-being not only of the Koreans themselves but also of the world at large. A feeling of pity may be prompted by these displays of blind ignorance, but such crimes, especially when committed against a man like Mr. Stevens who was a citizen of a third Power, though employed by the Korean Government, can only react upon the persons responsible for them. Had Mr. Stevens been assassinated in Korea, a heavier responsibility would devolve on the Korean Government and its protector, but the assassin himself would be treated by the Korean law which provides capital punishment for such crimes. Mr. Steven's service in the Korean Government was distinctly beneficial for the promotion of the well-being of the Koreans. By virtue of a stipulation of the Convention concluded on August 22, 1904, he was recommended to the Korean Government as a diplomatic adviser by the Japanese Government, because he had been intimately acquainted with the foreign affairs of Korea since 1884. When he first arrived in *Seoul* and assumed his delicate duties, he found himself an object of suspicion, and every step he advised was subjected to the most jealous scrutiny alike by Koreans and foreigners in *Seoul*. But his tact and judgment were shown and were re-enforced by his honesty, so that it was not long before he enjoyed the complete confidence of the Emperor and of the Ministers of State, with whom he worked hand in hand to bring about the reforms which the interests of the people absolutely required. Many pending questions regarding foreign affairs were speedily and satisfactorily settled through his valuable services. Upon his unfortunate death, many hundreds of telegrams and letters of condolence were sent to his family, especially from Japan and Korea. Among notable personages Prince Ito, Marquis Katsura, Count Komura, Viscount Sone, and Mr. *Yi Wan-wang* (Premier of the Korean Cabinet) sent their heart-felt regrets. The untimely death evoked also profound sympathy and sorrow on the part of his fellow-countrymen. A memorial service for him was held at the English church in *Seoul* under the auspices of the Residency General; and similar services were held in Tokyo and Washington.

Sincerely regretting the unfortunate death of Mr. Stevens and deeply sympathising with his bereaved family in America, both the Japanese and Korean Governments desired to support the deceased's family, and they finally decided to present 150,000 *yen* and 50,000 *yen* respectively for that purpose.

56. Press.

The press undoubtedly plays an important part in the mission of civilization, and journalism is decidedly one of the honorable professions. It would be unwise to interfere with the freedom of the press in a civilized country. But in a backward nation where readers are easily influenced or instigated by seditious comments, or where editors are often lacking in common-sense and sound judgment, this freedom is accompanied by certain disadvantages which far outweigh its merits. Should the necessary supervision be neglected, public peace and order would be endangered. Thus in a country like Korea, where public knowledge is yet backward and where insurrection and assassination are often provoked by seditious literature, ample measures of newspaper control and censorship are essential to the maintenance of peace and order. After the establishment of the Advisory Police Board in 1906, this Board was entrusted with the control of newspapers published by Koreans, and had power to examine the draft of each paper or to prohibit the publication of the same if facts were misrepresented or comments made injurious to public peace. But this system, being for the rest a temporary one, caused inconvenience to publishers, and therefore, on July 24, 1907, a general law regarding the press was promulgated. According to this law the publisher of a newspaper is required to receive from the Minister of Home Affairs permission to publish, his application being made through the Police Inspector-General in *Seoul*, or through a Provincial Governor in the provinces; and 300 *yen* is to be furnished as a guarantee fund by the publisher but in the case of a newspaper engaging in religious or literary work this guarantee fund is not required. The Minister of Home Affairs may prohibit the sale or distribution of the newspaper, may confiscate it, and may suspend or prohibit its publication if he considers it injurious to public order or good morals. In this case the publisher or editor is liable to imprisonment for not more than ten months, or, to a fine of not less than 50 *yen* and not more than 300 *yen*. If a newspaper publishes any thing violating the dignity of the Imperial Household, disturbing State affairs or injuring foreign relations, its publisher or editor is liable to penal servitude of not more than three years and the printing presses used for this criminal purpose are confiscated. No confidential document or re-

cord of Government affairs is allowed to be made public in a newspaper without permission of the Authorities concerned; and certain special matters forbidden to be published by the Authorities concerned fall under the same veto. Blackmailing or extorting money from private individuals by threats is strictly forbidden. In case the above mentioned prohibitions are violated by a newspaper, the editor is liable to imprisonment for not more than ten months or to a fine of not less than 50 *yen* and not more than 300 *yen*.

Thus the provisions of the law are sufficiently effective to control newspapers published by Koreans in Korea. But the peace and order of the country are often disturbed by seditious comments appearing in newspapers published by Koreans in Vladivostock, San Francisco, or Hawaii, and distributed in Korea. Further, a newspaper started by a foreigner in *Seoul*, but written in the Korean and Chinese languages, has often inserted seditious comments. In order to control the distribution of these kinds of journals in Korea, the law was amended on April 20, 1908, in the sense that the Minister of Home Affairs may prohibit the sale or distribution of, or may confiscate, any newspaper written in the Korean or Chinese language and published in a foreign country, or published by a foreigner in Korea, if he deems such newspaper injurious to the peace and order of the country. From the time of the enforcement of this amendment up to the end of December, 1908, the newspapers confiscated by the Minister of Home Affairs can be seen in the following table:—

Name of Newspaper	Place of publication	Times of confiscation	Number of copies confiscated
Tai-ban-mai-il-sin-po	Seoul		
The Korean edition		7	4,936
The Chinese edition		8	6,727
Kon-nip-sin-po	San Francisco	18	10,264
Hapnip-sin-po	Honolulu	11	542
Haicho-sin-po	Vladivostock	17	1,569
Tai dong-kong-po	San Francisco	3	668
Totals	Korea, America and Asiatic Russia	64	24,706

There are still in circulation magazines and other publications that often comment injuriously on conditions in Korea. The Authorities concerned are seriously considering ways and means of supervising these publications.

57. Foreign Journalism.

In Korea a number of newspapers are carried on by foreigners. More than 18 daily newspapers are published by Japanese, and some by Englishmen.

It may be unsafe to give the same privileges or freedom enjoyed at home to a newspaper published in a country which has no libel jurisdiction over foreign journals. Under the extraterritorial system a newspaper owned by a foreigner may abuse its freedom and often cause international trouble. The newspapers published by Japanese in Korea have been controlled by a Consul (now a Resident) and are subject to censorship. Newspaper regulations were, however, issued on April 30, 1908, by a decree of the Residency General. The regulations forbid a newspaper to insert the following matters:—

- I. Any thing calculated to impair the dignity of the Imperial Households of Japan or Korea.
2. Matters detrimental to peace and order, or subversive of established custom.
3. Official documents not made public.
4. Matters concerning the preliminary hearing of major or minor criminal offences before public trial, etc.

In addition, the Resident, if he deems it necessary, may forbid a newspaper to insert matter concerning military and diplomatic affairs or other topics requiring secrecy. Should these prohibitions be violated, the Resident may not only prohibit the sale and distribution of the newspaper, but may confiscate it and suspend further publication. The editor or publisher shall be punished at the same time with a fine of from 30 to 200 *yen*, or with imprisonment of from 2 to 12 months.

During 1908, the *Keijo-shinpō*, one of the leading Japanese newspapers in *Seoul*, was suspended from publication three times; the *Chosen-nichinichi* of *Seoul*, twice; the *Taikan-nippō* of *Seoul*, once; the *Chosen-shinbun* or *Chosen-times* of *Chemulpo*, three times; and the *Fusan-nippō* once. This was owing to seditious comments deemed injurious to the peace and order of the country.

As to the English publications, the British Government inserted in the regulations relating to consular jurisdiction in China and Korea, a provision concerning seditious acts by any British subject in running a news-

paper in Korea and China, by an "Order in Council", issued on October 24, 1904. According to this provision, a British subject publishing or selling a newspaper or periodical "containing matter calculated to excite tumult disorder or enmity between His Majesty's subjects and the Governments of China and Korea, as the case may be, or between those Governments and their subjects, shall be held guilty of a grave offence against this Order," and may, in default of furnishing security for future good behaviour, be deported. This provision was again amended by an "Order in Council" issued on February 11, 1908, and further extended so as to provide that in case a proprietor of a newspaper fails to furnish security, or, after giving such security, again publishes or offers for sale newspapers containing seditious matter, the court may forbid such proprietor to further carry on the business or may declare his property confiscated. Under the direction of Mr. E. T. Bethell, English proprietor of the "Korean Daily News," that journals so-called Korean editions, named the *Taihan Mai-il Shinpō*, were published in two separate issues, one in the Korean alphabet and the other in mixed Korean and Chinese script. These newspapers carried on a propaganda against the present regime of the Korean Government under the Japanese protectrate. Especially the *Taihan Mai-il Shinpō* did much to unsettle the minds of Koreans and to stir up open resistance to the new order of things. It is an undisputed fact that the riots which broke out in *Seoul* in July 1907, were chiefly caused by an "extra" published by this *Taihan Mai-il Shinpō*, alleging that the Japanese intended to carry to Japan the Emperor then on the throne. The incendiary activity of these newspapers continued so rampant that the British Consular Court in *Seoul* was finally obliged, in accordance with the provisions of "the Order in Council of 1904", to summon Mr. E. T. Bethell, the proprietor of the papers, and order him to give a bond of £300 for six months, "to keep the peace and guarantee his future good behaviour." During that period the papers under his control behaved comparatively moderately. But as soon as the term expired seditious activity was again shown by these papers. In April and May, 1908, they published incendiary comments on the Murder of Mr. Stevens," and on "Prince Metternich" or under the captions of "Why Hesitate?", "Songs of Appeal", "Flowers of the Educational World", etc. Although the Minister of Home Affairs, as already stated above, was authorised by the amended Korean Newspaper Regulations of April to prohibit the sale and

distribution of newspapers published by foreigners in Korea, yet there was no means of examining the contents of these publications until they had been printed and actually delivered to their subscribers, so that the offending copies had nearly always reached the public before it was possible for the authorities to issue orders forbidding their sale and distribution. In these circumstances, only one route to redress was open to the Korean Government or the Japanese Residency General, namely, to bring action in the British Consular Court against the proprietor of these papers. Mr. Yagoro Miura, Resident in *Seoul* and Secretary of the Residency General, consequently laid a complaint before the British Consular Court, against Ernest Thomas Bethell, on June 15th. The public hearing of this charge commenced on 15th June and lasted for several days. Judgment was delivered on the 18th, the accused being sentenced to imprisonment for three weeks and required subsequently "to give security for good behaviour during six months or to be deported".



VII. FINANCE.

58. Increase of the State Accounts.

The separation of the State properties from the Imperial properties; the establishment of the budget system; the readjustment of revenue offices; the readjustment of taxes and other revenues; the establishment of national treasuries and an audit system, and the improvement of other financial administration, all of which were steadily carried out after the appointment of the Japanese Financial Adviser in 1904, were briefly stated in the last Annual Report. The results of these reforms can be seen in the fact that the revenue and expenditure in the national budget are approaching equilibrium. The ordinary revenues, which are wholly derived from native sources, are steadily increasing, and the expenditures, ordinary or extraordinary, are also on the increase in the Department of Finance, Home Affairs, Education, and Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, by whose agency productive undertakings, public works, police administration, education, sanitation, etc., are conducted. On the other hand, the ordinary expenditure in the War Department, which disbursed nearly 2½ million *yen* in 1905, decreased, in 1908, to 314,982 *yen* with the disbandment of the worthless army. The ordinary expenditure in the Imperial Household, which was defrayed from the State Treasury to the amount of 727,000 *yen* in 1905, increased to 1,500,000 *yen* in 1908. With the reform of the courts of justice, the expenditures in the Judicial Department increased to 1,168,252 *yen* from 34,336 *yen*. The following table shows the progress made in State accounts during the past five years:—

Year	Revenues			Expenditures		
	Ordinary Revenue	Extraordinary Revenue	Totals	Ordinary Expenditure	Extraordinary Expenditure	Totals
1905	7,480,287	—	7,480,287	7,123,815	2,433,021	9,556,836
1906	7,484,744	—	7,484,744	6,324,338	1,643,050	7,967,388
1907	9,916,322	6,542,438	16,458,760	10,193,276	7,182,675	17,375,951
1908	13,410,347	9,862,880	23,273,236	14,714,934	8,637,923	23,352,857
1909	15,178,903	14,049,108	29,228,011	18,263,852	10,963,697	29,227,549

There were practically no changes in the ordinary revenues in 1905-6. Inasmuch as the reform measures in the financial administration during these years were mostly confined to the readjustment of existing taxes and to the investigation of the various sources of revenue, measures for increasing the State's income were not effected. Since 1907, taxes on land and houses and other taxes and items of revenue have gradually increased under improved conditions. Customs duties, hitherto kept as an independent account by the Customs Commissioner, were wholly transferred to the State revenue in 1907. The steady increase in Ordinary revenues in 1908 is due to the transfer of the revenue of the *Yoktunto* (state lands) and other immovable properties, the ginseng monopoly, and other taxes from the Imperial Household to the State, while to the revenues of 1909, the proceeds of taxes on tobacco, liquor, and buildings in cities have to be added.

59. Land Tax.

The land tax still leads all other State revenues in the country. It represents 48 per cent. of 13,410,347 *yen*, which was the aggregate ordinary revenue of the fiscal year 1908. In the last Annual Report, it was stated that the land tax is levied on the basis of the old unit, the so-called "*Kyel*", which represents the area of ground estimated to produce a fixed quantity of grain. This *Kyel* varied according to the fertility of the land. Also the number of *Kyel* was greatly under-estimated owing to the fact that their registration was concealed by local magistrates for their own private advantage. Simultaneously with financial reform, the Authorities concerned made efforts to discover the "Concealed *Kyel*". Thus the resistered number of *Kyel* has been gradually increased as shown in the following table:—

Year	Number of <i>Kyel</i> , registered	Land Tax levied on <i>Kyels</i> yen
1905	961,494	4,871,767
1906	978,169	5,208,228
1907	999,331	5,866,109
1908	1,017,862	6,469,890

Since June, 1908, in order to encourage disclosures as to dishonest evasions of the land tax, a reward has been given to private individuals who inform the authorities of the existence of "concealed *Kyel*".

On the other hand, 135 *Kyels*, having become waste land, were exempted from taxation during 1908.

In the last Annual Report, it was mentioned that "regarding the tenancy system, tenants are made liable for land tax by virtue of an agreement with the land-owner or by usage; but there is frequently no remedy in a case where a tenant has failed to pay". The defect of this system was finally remedied by the law promulgated on June 26, 1908. It provides that the land tax shall be collected from the land-owner as a general principle. When a tenant or person using the land, who is liable to pay tax by virtue of agreement or by local usage, fails to fulfil the obligation, the tax shall be ultimately collected from the land-owner. The assessment for the land tax in localities where copper cash or debased nickel coins were in circulation, has hitherto been made according to the unit of old currency. But by this law all land tax throughout the country is to be assessed in terms of the new currency, as the adjustment of the currency is almost completed and uniform assessment of the tax in terms of the new currency will not cause any inconvenience to local tax-payers.

60. Readjustment of the *Yoktunto* Revenue.

In addition to the land tax, there is a revenue collected from certain State Lands, called the *Yoktunto*. In the early part of the *Yi* Dynasty, cultivated lands in different provinces were set apart for courier and military service, and the expenses of these services were defrayed out of the revenue collected from the tenants using the lands. When the courier service was replaced by the post system and the army came to be maintained by the national Treasury in 1895, the management of these *Yoktun* lands was transferred, first, to the Finance Department and the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and, later on, to the Army Department. Subsequently, as already stated, the *Yoktun* lands were brought under the sole control of the *Kyong-li-won* of the Imperial Household in 1898. But not only did revenue commissioners, independently despatched by the Imperial Household for collecting the taxes on *Yoktun* lands, encroach upon the State land tax, but also misuse of funds was a common practice of theirs. In spite of the fact that a pledge was made to reimburse annually 210,000 *yen* out of the *Yoktun* revenue to the State, nothing has yet been paid. The *Yoktun*

land under the control of the Imperial Household has been really productive of more evil than good.

As a result of investigations made by "the Imperial and State Property Readjustment Investigation Bureau," and in accordance with Imperial Edict No. 40 issued on June 25, 1908, all *Yoktun* lands were finally transferred to the control of the Finance Department, and the revenue collected from them in or before 1907 was to belong to the Imperial Household, while the revenue in or after 1908 was to be the property of the State. Of the revenue from this source in 1907, 400,000 *yen* were handed over to the Imperial Household and 82,861 *yen* allotted to the Finance Department to meet the expenses of collecting. This revenue for 1908 was estimated as 750,000 *yen* and 716,769 *yen* was the net receipt.

Soon after the *Yoktun* lands had been transferred to the State, the Finance Department commenced to improve the system of managing them, and regulations regarding *Yoktun* lands were issued by a decree of the Finance Department on July 29. By these regulations, applications concerning *Yoktun* land, contracts with tenants, collection of revenue, etc., are to be conducted by the Chief of the Revenue Supervisory Station of the jurisdictional District. The period of contract for tenantry is to be five years; the tenantry is not transferable to any other party by means of sale, lease, or mortgage; but it may be rescinded in the following cases:—

1. When a tenant neglects to pay rent and his payment is considered hopeless.
2. When a tenant changes the condition of the land without official permission, or lets it go to waste.
3. When a tenant commits any dishonest act in his use of the *Yoktun* land.

These regulations apply also to other lands transferred from the Imperial Household.

The total area of the *Yoktunto* and the other lands transferred from the Imperial Household is estimated at 103,179 *cho*, of which 86,032 *cho* belong to the *Yoktun* land. The number of tenants of these lands and the area of paddy-fields throughout the country will be seen in the following table:—

Total Area of <i>Yoktunto</i> and other lands transferred from Imperial Household	Paddy Fields	Dry Fields	Number of Tenants
<i>cho</i> 103,179	<i>cho</i> 36,112	<i>cho</i> 67,066	298,047

Out of 86,032 *cho* of *Yoktun* land, 5,700 *cho* have to be transferred to the Oriental Development Company, in lieu of the Korean Government's shares, corresponding to 3,000,000 *yen*, in that Company.

61. House Tax.

The house tax which is levied on each dwelling house throughout the country (except in *Seoul* and other privileged cities), is one of the important items of Korean internal revenue. As mentioned in the last Annual Report, many dwelling houses have eluded tax payment. The number of houses actually paying was only 454,829 out of a total of 2,333,000 throughout the country in 1904, and the aggregate amount of the tax reached only 136,448 *yen*. The Finance Department has made efforts to improve the system of collection, and has gradually done so without introducing any radical measures. Thus the revenue has steadily increased, as the following table shows, in spite of the fact that the rate of the tax was reduced by an order of the Finance Department issued in June, 1907:—

Year	Number of Houses taxed.	Amount of House tax.
		<i>Yen</i>
1904	454,829	136,448
1905	513,444	154,033
1906	741,268	222,380
1907	1,556,419	466,926
1908	1,946,673	583,994

62. Urban Building Tax.

In order to secure just incidence of the national burdens and to correct the inadequacy of the State revenue as well, the Government decided that, from the year 1909, the house tax should be extended to buildings in *Seoul* and other privileged cities as well as to towns hitherto exempted altogether. The tax on buildings in urban districts is to be levied according to the nature of a building's construction and its size.

63. Customs Tariff.

The customs receipts are an adequate and steady source of national revenue to this country, and stand next to the land tax. The net receipts from this source are mostly in excess of the estimates. The following table shows the customs receipts estimated and net receipts collected from imports and exports during the last five years:—

Year	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Customs duties estimated	850,000	870,000	2,221,219	2,454,639	3,123,015
Net Receipts	2,193,250	2,190,237	3,165,230	3,353,259	3,157,000

The steady increase of the customs receipts is undoubtedly due to the immense growth of the Peninsula's foreign commerce in recent years. Improvements made in the customs administration are also partly responsible. The last Annual Report shows that the customs receipts, previously held as an independent account by the Customs Commissioner, were amalgamated with the State budget under the control of the Finance Department from the fiscal year 1907, in order to establish uniformity of system.

The customs duties are principally fixed in accordance with conventional rates except in a few cases where the statutory rate is applied. The rates are specified, for the most part, in the treaties concluded respectively with Japan, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Belgium and Denmark. The actual conventional rates in accordance with the *most favoured nation* clause, work out at 5, 7½, 8, 10, and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. As to export duty, all native goods or products other than gold or silver coins or bullion, coins of other metal, gold dust, plants and samples in reasonable quantities, are subjected to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent.

In order to encourage the investment of foreign capital in mining development in Korea, import duties on machinery, instruments, explosives and chemicals necessary for mining gold (including placer gold), silver or copper, and export duties on copper and concentrates of gold, silver or copper, have been abolished by a law promulgated on August 19, 1908.

64. Ginseng Monopoly.

As described in the last Annual Report, the ginseng monopoly hitherto maintained by the Imperial Household has been finally, in the sequel of investigations by the "Imperial and State Properties Readjustment Bureau," transferred to the control of the Finance Department and its revenue is brought under control of that Department by an Imperial Edict issued in December, 1907. Owing to want of discrimination in the management of the ginseng monopoly hitherto conducted by the Imperial Household and owing to negligence in preventing destructive diseases, the revenue from this source has been gradually decreasing, as shown in the following table:—

1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
				estimate
Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1,792,000	1,650,000	1,170,000	561,000	125,000

Korean ginseng, the root of a species of *Panax*, when prepared as a drug by processes of steaming and drying, is a celebrated medicine in India, China and Korea. As it is peculiar to the Peninsula, Korean Ginseng is specially admired by Chinamen. One *kin* of the Korean ginseng fetches 45 taels in the Shanghai market, while the American product sold at 30 taels and the Chinese native product at 3 taels in 1908.

The history of the Korean Ginseng Monopoly has a peculiar relation to the Chinese Court. Highly esteemed by the Imperial Court in Peking, Korean Ginseng was annually sent to China, as one of the principal articles of tribute, by a Korean envoy. This practice continued down to the reign of the late Emperor, and the ginseng monopoly was conducted by the *Sa-yok-won*, or Board of Foreign Affairs. What remained of this important Korean tribute was sold publicly in the market of Peking. When the Korean Government declared its independence during the China-Japan war, and denounced its tributary relations with China, the custom of sending ginseng to the Chinese Court ceased. The ginseng monopoly was then entrusted to a chartered Company in *Kai-song*, the centre of the staple's growth, under the control of the Finance Department. The Department levied a tax of $\frac{1}{40}$ of the selling price of the vegetable, by the Ginseng Regulations issued in September, 1894, and the tax was modified in the following year to 10 *yen* per *kin*. But poor management by the



Ginseng Monopoly Station.



Bacteriological Laboratory.



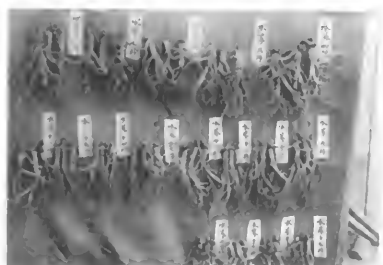
Ginseng Farm.



Five-Year Plants.



One-Year Plants.



Roots of Five-Year Plants.



Washing Roots under Official Inspection.



Drying by Steam Heat.



Steaming by Large Engine.

Company in handling the industry involved continual failure. Hence, in 1899, the industry was brought under the control of the *Kyong-li-won* of the Imperial Household, and the sale of the product was entrusted to the Mitsui Firm of Japan by contract. Although certain improvements were made, the monopoly, as controlled by the Imperial Household, again became productive of abuses and evils. The authorities concerned, caring only for profits, tried to reduce the price of the product, paying the ginseng farmers the lowest possible rates. This abuse resulted not only in smuggling and stealing of the product, but also in quick extermination of the young plants, and negligence in averting disease from the latter further hastened the decline. Unless proper measures were taken, Korea must lose this valuable product for ever. The Resident General, on assumption of duties in *Seoul*, suggested more than once to the Korean Emperor and Government the desirability of transferring the ginseng monopoly to the State. He pointed out many evils and abuses existing under the management of the Imperial Household and urged the possibility of improvement under the control of the Finance Department.

As already stated, the monopoly was finally brought under the control of the Finance Department from January 1908; and the *Samchong-kwa*, or Ginseng Monopoly Section, was established in *Kai-song* by the amended regulations of the Finance Department issued in July under the supervision of the Revenue Supervisory Bureau of the Department. This Section consists of a managing director, a chief Technical Expert, a Chief Inspector, several clerks, two assistant experts and several inspectors. The ginseng monopoly law was also promulgated on July 16, 1908, by which the manufacture of medical ginseng belongs exclusively to the Government; all products of ginseng used for medical material are to be purchased by the Government; the cultivation of ginseng is permitted only to persons who have been duly granted permits to engage in the business, and then only in districts approved by the Government; anyone desiring to cultivate ginseng must apply to the Government for permission within three months after the date of the promulgation of this law. In accordance with this law, by the 1st of September, 123 persons were granted permits to engage in the cultivation of the ginseng plant; the districts where cultivation is permitted number 215 and their aggregate area amounts to 140,691 *kans*.

As for measures to improve the ginseng monopoly, the Monopoly

Section specially directs attention to the prevention of destructive diseases of the plants, such as *bacterial red rot*, *Damping off by Rhizotania*, etc. Specialists in bacteriology, Prof. Miyake of the Imperial University of Tokyo and Dr. Uyeda, the Director expert of the Agricultural Experimental Farm of Japan, have been commissioned to study the bacteriological conditions of the ginseng plant. In addition to a well equipped laboratory, the Section has established an Experimental Ginseng Garden in which sowing seeds of different kinds, transplanting young plants, giving different manures, disinfecting soils, etc., are being essayed in order to discover measures to exterminate the destructive enemies of this plant. On the other hand, ginseng growers were twice summoned in 1908, and necessary instructions for preventing *bacterial red rot*, which is a common disease of Korean Ginseng, were given to them.

In order to encourage the cultivation of this valuable product, the Monopoly Section commenced, in 1908, to confer prize medals of gold, silver, or copper on growers who produce ginseng of good quality, according to their merits. One hundred *yen* is attached to the gold medal, 80 *yen* to the silver, and 50 *yen* to the copper. During 1908 fourteen persons were awarded medals.

The ginseng prepared for medicine, called *Hong-sam*, red ginseng, can be made only out of the roots of plants five years old or upward. As ginseng growers required a certain capital to cover so long a period, they were naturally victims of usurers, and a number of skilled growers became bankrupt. In order to protect the growers, the Government commenced, in 1908, to advance to them at least two-thirds of the price of the product on condition of ultimate repayment to the Monopoly Section.

Medical ginseng had hitherto been manufactured by steaming the roots in native kettles and drying them in the sun. This old-fashioned process was replaced by a modern steam-method in 1908.

This gave good results. Not only the expense, labour, and time of manufacturing were greatly economised, but the products thus obtained showed better lustre, which is undoubtedly a sign of superior quality.

65. Investigation of Revenue Sources.

(*Tobacco, Liquor, Salt, etc.*)

Although the financial policy first entertained by the Japanese Adviser was principally to reform tax administration or to readjust the

existing tax system in order to prevent official *extortion* and to insure justice to tax-payers without "introducing any radical change or establishing any new tax," yet measures to create new revenues for the State by improving or encouraging various native industries have not been neglected. The last Annual Report shows that the taxes on drinking intoxicating liquors and smoking, which constitute a very considerable item of revenue in most countries, were entirely unknown in Korea. Yet the Koreans consume much home-made tobacco and liquor besides a considerable amount of similar imported products.

Measures for improving the Korean process of tobacco culture commenced in November, 1905, when several investigating stations were established in important parts of the country, for the purpose of investigating climatic conditions, as well as native methods of cultivation and manufacture, and distributing among the people Japanese and American seed. Modern tobacco-drying chambers were also built at the *Song Chhon* station. In 1908, two more investigating stations were established in *Taiden* and *Taiku* respectively, and experimental cultivation was extensively undertaken there.

As to Korean intoxicants, the native process of manufacture is still primitive, the liquor made being of inferior quality and readily becoming sour. Several experts, therefore, have been already assigned to investigate methods of improving the quality of the liquor and reducing the cost of production. A distilling experimental station has been established in *Seoul* for the purpose of showing an improved process of brewing.

Referring to encouragement of salt manufacture, it has been stated in the last Annual Report that a salt experimental station after the Japanese boiling system was established at *Yong-ho-ni*, near *Fusan*, and the spontaneous evaporation system was practically illustrated at *Shyu-an* near *Chemulpo*.

When reorganization of the central government was effected by the organic regulations of the various Department, issued on December, 27, 1907, a "Revenue Investigating Bureau" was created in the Finance Department, and various measures inaugurated for encouraging and improving the production of tobacco, liquor, salt, etc., and investigating their condition were brought under the uniform management of that Bureau. Thereafter, the experimental work connected with tobacco and alcoholic liquor having proved satisfactory and the required investigat-

tions into the conditions of these industries—such as the area under tobacco cultivation; the number of cultivators; the quantity produced; the amounts consumed of tobacco and liquor and the amount imported, as well as the cost of production—having been completed, taxes on tobacco and liquor were created by laws enacted on February 8, 1909, and these were to be collected for the revenue of the same year.

Regarding the salt tax, new regulations were framed as early as November, 1906. By them the heavy burdens hitherto imposed have been lightened. But experiments connected with salt manufacture, and investigation of the native salt industry, proved that the production of salt should be conducted also by direct enterprise of the Government on a large scale. It was, therefore, decided to establish another salt-manufacturing plant on the spontaneous evaporation system at *Koangnyang-oan*, near *Chinnampo*, appropriating for the purpose an area of over a thousand *cho* (2,500 acres); and the Salt Experimental station in *Shyu-an* is also to be enlarged. The expense is to be defrayed out of the Second Undertakings Loan.

66. Public Loans.

During the year 1908, three public loans were made by the Korean Government. As already stated, the steady increase of State expenditure caused by further reforms and by the progress of administration, especially by the appointment of a number of capable Japanese subjects to various offices in the Korean Government—not being sufficiently supported by the revenue of Korea alone, 19,682,623 *yen* was arranged as a loan by the Japanese Government. A contract between the two Governments was concluded on March 20, 1908, by which the loan is to be furnished to the Korean Government in the following installments without interest or any stipulation as to time of redemption:—

1st Installment.	1,769,503 Yen, during October 1907-March 1908.
2nd „	5,259,580 „ „ April 1908-March 1909.
3rd „	3,653,540 „ „ April 1909-March 1910.
4th „	3,000,000 „ „ April 1910-March 1911.
5th „	3,000,000 „ „ April 1911-March 1912.
6th „	3,000,000 „ „ April 1912-March 1913.
Total	19,682,623



Spontaneous Evaporation Salt Station.

The first Public Undertakings Loan, amounting to 10,000,000 *yen* and arranged to be raised by the Industrial Bank in 1906, was intended for the construction of four roads, the *Taihan* hospital, Court buildings, waterworks in three places, the extension of the Educational institutions, a subsidy to the Agricultural and Industrial Banks, and other public works. One half of this loan was taken over in the same year, and the balance was to be paid whenever necessity arose. But the terms of this first Public Undertakings Loan being a little higher than those of average loans intended for public undertakings, and, further, a through cadastral survey being urgently needed in Korea where the land taxes are still levied in accordance with the rudimentary system of the old *Kyel* and where private or public ownership is undefined, the Korean Government decided to raise the Second Public Undertakings Loan on easier terms in the foreign market instead of taking the balance of the first Public Undertakings Loan, as originally proposed. This measure being agreed to by the Industrial Bank, debentures of that bank, amounting to 2,000,000 pounds sterling, were floated in London and Paris under the guarantee of the Japanese Government. Out of the debentures thus issued, 17,963,920 *yen* is to be loaned to the Korean Government and 10,934,560 *yen* was received in 1908. The detailed purposes of the loan are, 10,000,000 *yen* for a cadastral survey; 1,160,000 *yen* for extension of the Government Salt Manufacturing Station and so on.

In order further to bring a supply of money within reach of Korean farmers and trading classes, the Korean Government issued a public loan of 1,000,000 *yen* at 6 per cent. per annum. This loan was furnished from the deposits made in the Japanese Treasury which deals with the money received from Postal Savings Banks in Korea. Of this loan 600,000 *yen* was destined to meet the debentures of the Korean Agricultural and Industrial Bank, and the remaining 400,000 *yen* was to be added to the capital of the Local Monetary Associations. Redemption is to be effected at any time within 10 years after the elapse of 5 years from the date of issue.

The public loans of the Korean Government, outstanding on December 31, 1908, aggregated 36,741,441 *yen*, against 14,333,967 *yen* outstanding at the end of the preceding year; there being thus an increase of 12,407,474 *yen*. The general conditions of these public loans will be seen in the following table:—

Name of Loan	Rates of Interest	Amount of loans out-standing at the end of 1907	Amount of loans out-standing at the end of 1908
Treasury Bonds	7%	2,000,000	2,000,000
Currency Adjustment Loan ...	6%	3,000,000	3,000,000
Loan to aid money circulation	—	1,500,000	1,500,000
1st Public Undertakings Loan	6½	5,000,000	5,000,000
2nd Public Undertakings Loan	6½		10,934,560
Loan Accommodated by the Japanese Government ...	—		7,020,083
Public Works Loan	6%		1,000,000
Supplementary Currency Adjustment Loan	—	2,833,967	6,277,798
Totals		14 333 967	36,741,441

The last of the above loans is the amount spent for withdrawing the old nickel coins and copper cash, for which the Korean Government is liable.

67. National Treasuries.

In the last Annual Report, it was stated that the *Seoul* branch of the Dai-Ichi Ginko of Japan and its sub-branches in important places had acted as a national treasury since July 1905, and that post offices of the Communications Bureau were authorised, from October, 1906, to act as treasury agencies in places where branch treasuries were not yet established. Agricultural and Industrial Banks were also authorised in 1908 to participate in discharging treasury functions like sub-branches of the Dai-Ichi Ginko. In the end of 1908, the national treasuries conducted by the Dai-Ichi Ginko and the Agricultural and Industrial Banks numbered 26, and treasury agencies conducted by the Post Office, 150. The following table shows the work of these treasury agencies for the past three years:—

		1906	1907	1908
Revenue	{ Handled by Bank Treasuries ...	8,005,539	7,430,232	16,237,891
	{ Handled by Post-Office Treasuries	65,323	6,108,470	5,736,038
Totals... ..		8,070,862	13,538,702	21,973,929
Expenditure	{ Handled by Bank Treasuries ...	8,138,675	12 453,141	18,075,168
	{ Handled by Post-Office Treasuries	11,765	1,549,685	2,079,762
Totals... ..		8,150,440	14,002,826	20,154,930

68. Public Audit Bureau.

Official extortion being prevalent in the Korean Government, the Resident General and the Financial Adviser gave most serious attention

to devising remedies when financial reforms were first undertaken by them. As alluded to in connexion with the audit of State accounts in the last Annual Report, Korea had no institution for auditing public accounts until a Public Audit Bureau was temporarily established in the Finance Department in April 1906. The organic regulations of this Bureau were issued on December 27, 1907, and went into force on January 1st, 1908. The Bureau, under the control of the Minister of Finance, has the functions of examining and verifying the following accounts:—

1. The settled accounts of annual revenue and expenditure.
2. The settled accounts of income and expenditure of Government offices and of public undertakings stations and their properties.
3. The settled accounts of income and expenditure of corporations, associations, or companies receiving a subsidy or guarantee from the Government.

Further, the Bureau audits accounts concerning Government treasuries, public loans and properties belonging to the Government. The personnel consists of a Director, a Vice-Director, two auditors and ten clerks. Contrary to the Japanese system of public audit in which the matters for audit are decided chiefly by the deliberative decision of several auditors under the presidency of the Director, the Director of the Bureau in Korea gives his decision independently as to the auditing of State accounts; and whereas the settled accounts only are subjected to public audit in Japan as a principle, public audit in Korea has to be extended not only to the settled accounts of the State but also to the unsettled accounts.

The auditors not only examine documents of account and their appended vouchers submitted from various offices but often proceed to the office concerned, and personally inspect the account books, the treasury and the properties kept there. During 1908, the Bureau examined 720 documents of account and 129,397 document of vouchers; and 1,252 cases were sent back to the offices concerned for further explanation. Auditors were dispatched to offices concerned 87 times for personal inspection.

VIII. CURRENCY, BANKING, ETC.

69. Withdrawal of Debased Nickels.

Since the currency reforms undertaken in 1905, withdrawal of the old counterfeit nickel coins has been vigorously carried out by exchanging or purchasing the old nickels with the new currency, or by receiving the old nickels in payment of taxes, or by other means. In the last Annual Report, it was stated that should these measures be continued, the Government would be able, in the near future, to abolish the circulation of the old nickels without causing any financial disturbance.

On February 29, 1908, the Minister of the Finance Department issued an order by which the circulation of old nickels was prohibited on or after the 30th of November, provided that their use for the payment of public dues would be permitted for six months after that date. In March, 1908, the Minister of Finance instructed the Agricultural and Industrial Banks and their branches and the Local Monetary Circulation Association also to participate in exchanging the old nickels, which operation had been hitherto limited to the Treasury and Sub-Treasuries. From September, private individuals were permitted to form "Nickel Exchange Associations" in order to participate in exchanging the old coins, and one per cent of commission was to be given to them. Thus, by the above mentioned measures, the amount of the old nickels withdrawn during the last four years reached 359,440,682 pieces, or 8,710,569 *yen*, as shown in the following table:—

Year	Number of Coins withdrawn	Amounts in <i>Yen</i>
1905	205 547,352	4,971,113
1906	65,097,043	1,550,420
1907	28,911,087	691,972
1908	59 885,200	1,497,064
Totals	359,440,682	8,710,569

70. Adjustment of Copper *Cash*.

As alluded to in the last Annual, the withdrawal from circulation of copper *cash*, whose face value represented its actual value, was com-

menced several years ago “solely because its inconvenience as a medium of exchange hampered the development of the economic conditions of the country.” Up to December 21, 1908, the amount of copper *cash* withdrawn by exchange or receipt in payment of public dues and exported abroad, reached 2,121,121 *yen*. The details are shown in the following table:—

Year	Amounts withdrawn	Amounts exported	Totals
	yen	yen	yen
1905	1,425	105,896	107,321
1906	21,311	549,153	570,464
1907	172,936	967,982	1,140,918
1908	302,418	—	302,418
Totals	498,090	1,623,031	2,121,121

The amount of copper *cash* in circulation was thus gradually reduced; and when the time came for carrying out the object of the adjustment, the circulating value of the cash was fixed by an Imperial Ordinance in June, 1908, at 2 *rin*, or $\frac{2}{1,000}$ *yen*, in order to prevent the fluctuations common in the case of this coin, and it was recognized as legal tender up to the value of one *yen*.

71. New Coins and Bank Notes.

While the withdrawal of the old nickels and copper *cash* was in active process, the issue of the new coins—standard gold coins of 20,10 and 5 *yen* denominations; silver coins in the form of 50,20 and 10 *sen* pieces; 5 *sen* nickels; and copper coins of 1 *sen* and $\frac{1}{2}$ *sen*—was gradually increased from 1905, when the currency reforms were inaugurated. The total amount of these new coins minted up to the end of 1908, reached 7,742,000 *yen*, out of which 4,158,525 *yen* went into circulation and the balance of 3,583,475 *yen* remained in the Treasury. The increase of these new coins according to years is shown in the following table:—

Year	Amounts of coins minted	Amounts of coins issued
	yen	yen
1905	1,397,000	367,680
1906	1,741,000	1,769,860
1907	1,851,000	1,962,635
1908	2,753,000	58,350
Totals	7,742,000	4,158,525

The amount of new currency circulating in the market at the end of December, 1908, classified according to the denominations of the coins, is as follows:—

Names of coins	Denominations	Amounts issued
Gold Coins	{ 20 Yen	850,000
	{ 10 Yen	50,000
	{ 5 Yen	50,000
Silver Coins	{ 50 Sen	758,500
	{ 20 Sen	846,000
	{ 10 Sen	427,000
Nickel Coins	5 Sen	981,250
Copper Coins	{ 1 Sen	133,725
	{ ½ Sen	62,050
Total		<hr/> 4,158,525

As alluded to in the last Annual Report, every effort has been made to encourage the circulation of the new currency, especially the new auxiliary coins, these having been lent often to the Agricultural Industrial Banks as well as to the Local Monetary Circulation Associations, without security or interest.

As to bank-notes, their issue, also, by the Dai-Ichi Ginko gradually increased with the financial and economic growth of the Peninsula. But the amount of bank-notes circulating in 1908 decreased by about 21½ millions as compared with the figure for the preceding year, owing to financial stringency abroad towards the end of 1907, and owing also to the prevalence of insurrection in the interior. Similar was the case with the issue of the new coins. As already stated, the new coins, though minted to the amount of 2,621,000 *yen* in 1908, did not go into circulation to the extent of more than 58,530 *yen*. The bank notes circulating at the end of December, each year since 1905, are shown in the following table:—

Year	Amounts of Note issue yen	Amounts of Reserves in yen		
		Specie	Securities	Totals
1905	8,125,267	2,828,000	5,297,267	8,125,267
1906	9,224,400	3,266,000	5,958,400	9,224,400
1907	12,805,300	4,582,506	8,222,794	12,805,300
1908	10,385,900	3,504,673	6,881,227	10,385,900

Since 1907, the issue of bank-notes of small denominations, as 50, 20 and 10 *sen* was suspended. Moreover, as the notes hitherto issued by the Dai-Ichi Ginko, bearing a Japanese design and a portrait of the President of the Bank, were causing frequent misunderstanding among ignorant Koreans, the one *yen*, 5-*yen* and 10-*yen* notes were replaced by notes carry-

ing the Korean national emblems and designs, in August 1908, January 1909 and July 1909, respectively.

Finally the Japanese coins and paper money which had been recognized as legal tender throughout Korea by the Korean Government since 1905, gradually went out of circulation as the new Korean currency came into vogue. The amount of Japanese money circulating in Korea at the end of December, each year since 1905, is shown in the following table:

	1905	1906	1907	1908
	yen	yen	yen	yen
Japanese coins	700,000	700,000	775,300	338,000
Bank-notes	600,000	600,000	184,200	199,400
Totals	1,300,000	1,300,000	959,500	537,400

72. The Dai-Ichi Ginko.

The last Annual Report shows that the branch office of the Dai-Ichi Ginko (formerly the First National Bank) of Japan in *Seoul* was authorised, by the Korean Government, on the recommendation of the Japanese Government, to act as the central bank of Korea from 1905. Under the supervision of the Resident General and the Korean Government, the Bank faithfully discharged its functions as required by law and ordinance. But being in its organization nowise different from an ordinary bank, the Dai-Ichi Ginko, as was only natural, could not discharge the duties of a central bank with entire satisfaction. Therefore, as a result of several years' study by the Japanese and Koreans interested, an agreement relative to the establishment of the new Central Bank of Korea, was concluded on July 2, 1909.

73. Agricultural and Industrial Banks.

The Agricultural and Industrial Banks, established with the object of affording facilities to Koreans agriculturists and industrials by giving long-term loans on easy terms, numbered 11 head offices and 17 branches and agencies in 1907. These were amalgamated into 6 head-offices in 1908 and their branches and agencies were also increased to 22, with the view of securing general harmony of money circulation in the country and improving their business efficiency as well. As a further step towards developing these banks, the issue of their debentures was increased

to 1,050,000 *yen* from 450,000 *yen* in 1908. The development made during the last three years can be seen in the following tables:—

(At the end of Dec., each year)

Years	No. of Bank		Capital		Government Subsidy		Debentures issued
	Head Office	Branches & Agencies	Authorised	Paid up	Shares Subscribed for	Advances made	
			yen	yen	yen	yen	yen
1906	9	3	1,100,000	456,555	264,940	704,700	450,000
1907	9	17	1,200,000	599,610	335,960	1,058,680	450,000
1908	6	22	1,200,000	555,250	329,960	1,214,680	1,050,000

Years	Reserve Funds	Balance of Deposits	Balance of loans	Balance of Bills discounted	Profit in 2nd term of each year
	yen	yen	yen	yen	yen
1906	7,084	157,776	825,670	146,532	27,430
1907	37,044	512,257	1,310,808	942,228	46,645
1908	107,964	762,908	1,579,374	1,112,611	40,443

74. Ordinary Native Banks.

Three ordinary Banks...The *Han-sang*, *Chon-il*, and *Han-il*, maintained by Koreans, two of which were once in a condition of bankruptcy, are now showing a bright prospect owing to encouragement by the Government and the Central Bank under the Supervision of the Minister of Finance. The progress made for the last three years by these banks can be seen in the following table:—

(At the end of Dec., 1908)

Year	No. of Bank		Capital		Loan from Government	Reserve Fund	Balance of Deposit	Balance of Loans	Balance Bills, discounted	Profits
	Head Office	Branch	nominal	paid up						
			yen	yen	yen	yen	yen	yen	yen	yen
1906	3	2	450,000	126,000	340,000	89,339	488,858	568,536	221,064	20,365
1907	3	2	600,000	144,000	340,000	93,458	784,792	476,536	679,202	50,993
1908	3	5	950,000	251,500	340,000	58,558	738,666	360,721	938,919	44,693

75. Japanese Ordinary Banks.

It was stated in the last Annual that branches of several Japanese banks in Korea were engaged in banking business and that, though enjoying extraterritorial exemption from Korean jurisdiction, they had been brought under the strict control of the Resident General. These banks should set apart a working capital for Korea. Their business conditions during the last three years can be seen in the following table:—

(At the end of Dec., each year)

Year	No. of Bank		Capital		Deposits	Loans	Profits
	Banks which have branch offices in Korea	Head Office in Korea	In Korea	In Japan			
			yen	yen	yen	yen	yen
1906	3		4,150,000	9,250,000	13,939,161	10,288,019	—
1907	4		4,150,000	27,437,500	15,230,318	14,519,902	527,021
1908	4	1	4,400,000	30,012,500	12,911,719	12,515,754	443,933

76. Note Associations.

The details as to the Note Associations for facilitating monetary accommodation in Korean business circles by the mutual guarantee of notes issued by members, have been fully treated in the last Annual Report. Owing to reforms and improvements made since 1905 by the supervision of the Government and owing to guarantees afforded by the later, these associations have gradually developed and became one of the important agencies in the financial world of Korea. The General Conditions of their business during the last four years are shown in the following table:—

(At the end of Dec., each year)

Year	Number of Assoc.	Number of Members	Capital	Reserve Funds	Total Amount of Bills guaranteed	Amount of Bills paid	Amount of outstanding Bills guaranteed
			yen	yen	yen	yen	yen
1906	4	201	250,000	5,550	1,363,678	824,729	538,950
1907	6	433	340,000	18,920	3,733,289	3,245,069	1,027,170
1908	6	536	330,000	41,420	3,874,090	4,007,320	893,940

77. “Local Monetary Circulation Associations.”

As alluded to in the last Annual Report, 50 “Local Monetary Circulation Associations” for facilitating the circulation of money as well as the development of agriculture among small farmers in the interior have been established in places where Agricultural and Industrial Banks are not yet in existence to carry on similar business. Each association is to be subsidized by the Government to the extent of 10,000 *yen* as its fund. Fifty of such associations were fully established by the end of March, 1909. The distribution of these associations and the loans made by them according to provinces up to the end of December of 1908, may be seen in the following table:—

(At the end of December, 1908)

Name of Province	No. of Assoc.	No. of Members	Capital	Balance of Loan	Profit	Losses
Kyen-gki... ..	3	790	30,000	18,237	2,739	1,570
South-Chungchung ..	5	2,527	50,000	20,045	3,462	1,755
North „	2	721	20,000	9,775	1,729	720
South-Chulla	5	1,545	50,000	26,255	7,019	2,443
North „	2	1,554	20,000	14,081	2,503	854
South-Kyengsang	4	1,708	40,000	26,834	3,802	1,547
North „	5	1,703	50,000	29,040	4,155	3,240
Hwanghai	4	—	40,000	6,170	360	483
Kang-won	3	—	30,000	9,133	2,230	1,195
South-Pyongyang	5	1,467	50,000	28,765	3,547	1,307
North „	3	828	30,000	10,525	1,110	899
South-Hamkyeng	5	2,216	50,000	7,483	745	956
North „	2	—	20,000	4,533	320	161
Totals	48	15,059	480,000	210,878	33,722	17,129

IX. COMMUNICATIONS.

78. Progress of Road Construction.

The construction of Roads in the Peninsula is being steadily carried forward. The progress in the construction work of four roads for the last two years will be seen in the following table:—

Name of Road	Length of surveyed Routes	Length of Roads completed in 1907	Length of Roads completed in 1908	Remaining Length to be completed 1909
	<i>ri cho</i>	<i>ri cho</i>	<i>ri cho</i>	<i>ri cho</i>
The Taiku = Yan-nil Road ...	17,28	5,02	6,30	5,32
The Mok-po = Koangjyn Road	22,05	5,12	8,01	8,28
The Kunsan = Chojoljyu Road	11,24	4,05	7,11	,08
The Chinnampo = Pying-yang Road	13,18	0,17	4,19	8,18
Totals	65,03	15,00	26,25	23,14

Four roads have been undertaken since 1906 with a fund in hand of 1,500,000 *yen*, appropriated from the First Public Undertakings Loan. The total length of the four roads amounts to 65 *ri* and 3 *chō* (162½ miles) of which 15 *ri* (37½ miles) was completed in 1907, 26 *ri* 25 *chō* (66½ miles) in 1908 and the remaining length of 23 *ri* 14 *chō* (58½ miles) is expected to be completed in 1909.

In addition, 7 roads in different parts of the country, as shown in the Map of Road Construction appended to the last Annual Report, were decided on as a second stage. A fund of 702,987 *yen* was appropriated in the budget of 1908 for this purpose. These roads are shown in the table below:—

Name of Province	Name of Road	Total Length of surveyed Route in <i>ri</i>	Length of Road constructed in 1908 in <i>ri</i>	Remaining Length to be completed in 1909-10 in <i>ri</i>
South Yong-sang	Masan-Chinjyu Route	16,00	0,13	15,23
South Chyung-jyu	Kongjyu = Chong-ni	9,06	3,18	5,24
Kyong-geui	Su-won = I-chhyon	12,08	1,12	10,32
Hoarg-hai	Haijyu = Yong-dang-po	1,21	1,21	—
Hoang-hai	Hoang-jyu = Railway Station	0,28	0,08	0,20
Phyong-an	An-jyu = Yong-pyon	7,15	—	7,15
North Phyongan	Shin = wiju-wiju	0,13	0,13	—
Totals		47,19	7,13	40,06

Of 47 *ri* 19 *chō* (118½ miles), the total length of the 7 roads, 7 *ri* and 13 *chō* (17¾ miles) has been completed, and the remaining part is expected to be completed by 1910.

The object of constructing these roads is partly, as stated in the last Annual Report, "to serve as models for similar work undertaken in future by Local Governments", and partly to afford peaceful occupation for surrendered insurgents.

In 1908, the work of repairing streets and bridges in the city of *Seoul* was commenced, and 87,100 *yen* was spent. In 147 places, streets and roads amounting to 22,453 *ken* (40.82 kilometer) were straitened and paved at an expense of 54,206 *yen*. Seventy bridges were replaced or repaired at a cost of 32,894 *yen*.

79. Railway Traffic.

With regard to the traffic on the four railway lines—*Seoul-Fusan*, *Seoul-Wiju*, *Sam-rang-jin-Masampo*. *Yong-dongpo-Chemulpo*—2,172,742 passengers and 737,693 tons of goods were carried during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909. Comparing this with the preceding fiscal year, the number of passengers decreased by 453,031 while the goods increased by 346,518 tons.

In the year 1908, several improvements were made in the railway system. As the reconstruction works on the *Seoul-Wiju* line, bringing it into a permanent condition, are nearing completion, the temporary service hitherto conducted on this line has been replaced by regular service since April 1, 1908, connecting with the *Seoul-Fusan* line and the channel ferry-steamers from Japan. While the *Seoul-Shin-wiju* road acted as a temporary line, it took more than three days to traverse the length of the Peninsula and reach the Chinese frontier; but since the line has been converted into a regular service as the *Seoul-Fusan* road, only 26½ hours are required. Besides the morning express service, the *Seoul-Fusan* line commenced a night express service on April 1st, 1908. Soon after the reconstruction of the *Masampo* branch-line had been completed, a regular service was commenced from April 1, 1908. In connection with the increase of foreign tourists in Korea, the sale of passenger-tickets has been extended since July 1, 1908, to the *International Sleeping Car Company*, and to *Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son*, they appointing agents in



New Bridges, in connection with Road Construction.



Bridge Construction.



Newly repaired South Gate in *Seoul*.



Cutting for Road Construction.



Surrendered Insurgents employed in Road Construction.

Japan and China. The rates of fare, heretofore differing on the different lines,—three *sen* being the rate per mile for passengers on the *Masan* and *Seoul-Shin-wiju*, and $1\frac{8}{10}$ *sen* on the *Seoul-Fusan* line—have been replaced with a common rate for all three. The new tariff, which came into operation on April 1, 1908, runs as follows:— 3 *sen* per mile, for passengers of the third class up to 50 miles; $2\frac{1}{2}$ *sen* up to 100 miles; 2 *sen* up to 200 miles; $1\frac{1}{2}$ up to 300; 1 *sen* for all distances beyond 300 miles. The rate for second-class passengers is 75 per cent greater than the above, and the rate for first-class, 150 per cent. With regard to freight, the general tariff rates maintained on the *Fusan-Seoul* and *Seoul Chemulpo* lines have been applied to the *Seoul-Shin-wiju* and the *Masampo* roads since April 1, 1908. According to this general tariff, the freight per ton per mile is 5 *sen* within 20 miles, 4 *sen* within 50 miles, 3 *sen* within 100 miles, 2 *sen* within 200 miles, and 1 *sen* for all distances beyond 200 miles.

As to the traffic accounts of the railways, the Railway Bureau received 4,474,088 *yen* of gross earnings in the fiscal year 1908, and spent 4,685,776 *yen* for the general expense of operation, thus making a deficit of 211,687 *yen*. Compared with the accounts of the preceding year, the receipts for 1908 shown an increase of 28 per cent, the expenses, one of 30 per cent, the deficit one of 124 per cent. In spite of a decrease in the number of passengers in 1908 as compared with 1907, the receipts from their fares increased by 13 per cent. The following table shows the operating accounts of the Railways for the last three years up to the end of the fiscal year 1908:—

Japanese fiscal year	Receipts from Railway Operation			Totals	Expenses	Deficit (–) or profit (+)
	Fares	Freight	Miscellaneous receipts			
1906-7	1,145,700	661,303	22,891	1,769,894	1,555,874	+ 214,020
1907-8	2,298,899	1,166,272	40,160	3,505,331	3,599,708	– 94,377
1908-9	2,594,494	1,795,343	84,252	4,474,089	4,685,776	– 211,687
Percentage of increase or de- crease in 1908 against 1907.	0.13	0.53	1.09	0.28	0.30	1.24

1906 is the only year that shows a profit. It amounted to 214,020 *yen*. But the accounts for this year did not include those of the *Seoul-Wiju* and the *Masampo* lines, which were doing temporary service and showed some deficit.

80. Construction work of Railways.

Reconstruction work on the hastily-laid road beds of the *Seoul-Shin-wiju* and the *Masampo* lines, commenced by the Japanese Army, has been continued by the Railway Bureau of the Residency General from the time when these lines were transferred to the Bureau in September 1906. When the Japanese Army first built these lines for military use, the grades were as steep as one in thirty; the minimum curve had a 10-chains radius; the rails were 60 pounds and wooden bridges were adopted for the sake of speedy construction. In reconstructing the *Seoul-Shin-wiju* line, the maximum grade was reduced to $1/100$, and the minimum curve to 20-chains radius; both lines were to be laid throughout with 75-pound rails and the bridges were to be reconstructed with steel frames and stone or brick foundations of a permanent nature.

The reconstruction work of the *Masan* line, which is 25 miles long, was completed in March, 1908, the final work being a steel bridge over the *Neklong* River. As to the *Seoul-Shin-wiju* line, running 309 miles, reconstruction work on nearly 201 miles was completed in March, 1909, leaving $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles still to be done.

The building of a steel bridge over the *Yulu* River was commenced on August 1, 1909. The total length of this bridge will be 3,108 feet, consisting of 12 spans of 200 or 300 feet each. A span of 300 feet in the middle part of the bridge is to be open to permit the passage of ships. 2,200,000 *yen* were estimated as the cost of building this bridge, and its completion is expected by the end of the fiscal year 1911.

The laying of a railway between *Pying-yang* and *Chinnampo*, a distance of 34 miles 28 chains, has been decided upon, and the Japanese Diet, in the fiscal year 1908, approved an appropriation of 1,886,040 *yen* for this purpose. This railway is to have the standard gage of 4 feet 8 inches, with a maximum gradient of $1/60$ and a minimum curve-radius of 20 chains.

Repair work on the *Seoul-Fusan* line and on the *Chemulpo* branch line, commenced in 1906, was all completed in 1908.

For reconstruction and repair on the *Seoul-Shin-wiju* line, the *Masampo* branch, the *Seoul-Fusan* line and the *Chemulpo* branch line, 12,135,746 *yen* was spent in 1907 and 7,661,533 *yen* in 1908. Including these sums, a total of 85,251,666 *yen* was paid by the Japanese Government for the

construction and repair of railways in Korea as a fixed capital fund up to the end of the fiscal year 1908. The following table shows the outlays made on the different lines:—

Seoul-Fusan line and Chemulpo Branch line	Seoul-Shin-wiju line	Masampo Branch line	Pying-yang Chemulpo line	Total
37,817,424	44,501,406	2,926,287	6,550	85,251,667

81. Channel Ferry Steamers.

Soon after the war with Russia, communication between Japan and Korea increased immensely, and a regular service for passengers between Shimonoseki and *Fusan* was inaugurated in 1905 by the *Sanyo Steam Ship Company* with two improved sister steam-boats—the *Tsushima Maru* and the *Iki Maru*. This steam-ship company was merged into the *Sanyo Railway Company* in September of 1906. Two months later, when the Japanese Government nationalised the principal private railways in Japan and Korea, these steam ferry-boats also were bought up by the Government. Subsequently the economic and political relations of Korea with Japan becoming closer, especially after the conclusion of the Agreement of July, 1907, between the two Governments, another steam-boat, the *Egesan Maru*, was added to this service in August; and when the temporary traffic on the *Seoul-Shin-wiju* railway in Korea was replaced by regular traffic in April, 1908, one more steamer, called the *Satsuma Maru*, was commissioned for the same service. Thus four steamers are now actually employed.

Name of Steamer	Tonnage	Construction
Iki Maru	1,691.78	Steel, Double Deck and twin screw
Tsushima Maru	1,679.38	" " " " "
Satsuma Maru	1,946.03	" Triple Deck and single screw
Egesan Maru	1,462.43	" Double " " "

The traffic by this Shimonoseki-Fusan steamer-service during the last two years is shown in the following table:—

		Year	
		1907	1908
Number of Voyages	...	715	1,226
No. of Passengers	1st class	3,431	3,257
	2nd class	13,463	14,066
	3rd class	94,504	101,182
Totals		111,398	119,405

Quantity of Freight	<i>ton</i>	<i>ton</i>
	31,308	47,932
Ordinary Mail matter	<i>package</i>	<i>package</i>
	35,471	51,377
Parcels Post matter		
	46,897	64,358
Baggage	<i>kin</i>	<i>kin</i>
	1,487,311	2,074,049

The traffic returns of this service are encouraging, as shown in the table below:—

Year	Receipts	Expenses	Profits
1907	567,285	406,617	160,668
1908	1,454,657	1,129,843	324,814

82. Posts.

On the maintenance of posts, telegraphs and telephone services and on their improvement, the Communications Bureau of the Residency General spent 2,303,704 *yen* in the fiscal year 1908, as compared with 2,183,664 *yen* in the year 1907. The receipts also from these services proportionally increased, the figure for 1908 having been 1,787,738 *yen*, compared with 1,592,006 *yen* for 1907; so that the deficit for the former year was 513,963 *yen* against 591,656 *yen* for the latter. Since the above mentioned communications systems were transferred to the Japanese Government, the expenditures and receipts have been as shown in the following table:—

Japanese fiscal year	Expenditures yen	Receipts yen	Deficits yen
1905-6	2,581,023	769,650	1,811,373
1906-7	2,296,078	1,111,154	1,184,924
1907-8	2,183,664	1,592,006	591,658
1908-9	2,303,704	1,789,738	513,966

As to the postal service, the mail matters delivered and collected are increasing steadily year by year, both in the ordinary mails, and in the parcels post. The figures are as follow:—

Japanese fiscal year	Ordinary mail matters			Parcels		
	No. of Offices open to public	Delivered	Collected	No. of Offices open to public	Delivered	Collected
1905-6	498	22,447,842	20,454,592	144	209,130	77,604
1906-7	486	32,451,962	31,173,720	282	355,174	157,056
1907-8	436	33,027,789	31,641,690	268	438,516	228,035
1908-9	427	37,614,979	35,659,758	275	601,765	362,762

Money orders and savings bank business, as conducted by the post office, are also steadily on the increase, as the following table shows:—

Fiscal year	Number of Offices open to public	Domestic Money orders		Foreign Money orders	
		Issued	Paid	Issued	Paid
		yen	yen	yen	yen
1905-6	125	6,107,902	3,581,123	21,840	25,551
1906-7	264	10,645,819	6,270,554	22,545	41,779
1907-8	258	14,383,830	9,574,999	20,158	53,167
1908-9	272	22,607,990	16,120,371	35,372	55,040

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

Fiscal year	Number of Offices open to public	Number of Depositors	Amount of Deposit in yen at the end of fiscal year
1905-6	125	25,808	350,239
1906-7	264	48,834	835,743
1907-8	258	59,838	1,159,558
1908-9	272	80,587	1,675,658

In order to encourage money saving on the part of the Koreans pass books written in Korean letters were issued in 1908; guide books also giving directions concerning post-office saving-bank matters, written in Korean, have been distributed at local government offices, schools, and various associations.

The above mentioned offices, schools, and associations have been advised to form a guild of depositors and to choose a president who may act as a representative of his fellow-depositors if necessary.

83. Telegraph and Telephone.

The use of the telegraph being more and more appreciated by the Koreans, 70 out of 172 offices have come to deal with telegraph messages in the Korean language since 1908. In order to afford facilities to the troops, police and gendarmes engaged in putting down the insurgents and to secure the speedy and prompt remittance of money, 22 offices have commenced to send remittances of military funds without charge.

As to the telephone, the long distance lines which hitherto operated only between *Seoul* and *Pying-yang*, *Seoul* and *Chemulpo*, *Yongsan* and *Pying-yang*, have been extended to serve between *Seoul* and *Chinnampo*, and *Chemulpo* and *Pying-yang*. At the end of December, 1908, 47 cities and towns in Korea possessed telephone facilities.

The progress in the telegraph and telephone services made under the direction of the Communications Bureau for the last four years can be seen in the following table:—

TELEGRAPHS.

Fiscal year	Number of Offices open to public	Length of line	Length of wire	Number of domestic Messages	No. of International Messages	Number of Messages In transit
1905-6	86	2,883	5,895	915,327	654,327	1,386,915
1906-7	117	3,048	6,448	1,455,794	578,557	1,916,706
1907-8	146	3,193	6,783	1,683,645	656,942	1,922,436
1908-9	172	3,215	7,046	1,992,957	677,792	2,189,012

TELEPHONES.

Fiscal year	No. of Offices dealing with Telephones	No. of Automatic Telephone Boxes	Length of lines	Length of wire	Number of users	Number of Messages
1905-6	13	8	78	832	1,065	4,748,307
1906-7	22	8	129	3,048	2,362	8,498,882
1907-8	39	15	159	4,050	3,296	11,407,440
1908-9	64	21	198	5,479	4,031	12,562,851

— — — — —

X. FOREIGN COMMERCE.

84. Imports and Exports for 1908.

The report annually published by the Customs Bureau deals so fully with the trade returns of Korea that any analysis of the details is out of the question here, this Report confining itself merely to a few general remarks.

The total value of merchandize imported and exported for the year 1908, exclusive of specie, aggregated 55,138,833 *yen*, against 58,361,114 *yen* for the preceding year, showing a decrease of 3,222,281 *yen*. This diminution was due to a decrease of 362,017 *yen* in the imports and a decrease of 2,860,264 *yen* in the exports. The following table gives the general state of foreign trade during 1907-8:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Total Trade	Excess of Imports
1907 ..	41,387,540	16,973,574	58,361,114	24,413,966
1908...	41,025,523	14,113,310	55,138,833	26,912,213
Increase or Decrease	— 362,017	—2,860,264	—3,222,281	+2,498,247

The decrease of imports for 1908 compared with the preceding year, is not significant as it amounts to only 362,007 *yen* in all. But there is a considerable decrease in the import of cotton yarns, grey shirting, sheeting and other goods which are chiefly consumed by Koreans. This decline, amounting to more than 2½ million *yen*, was chiefly due to reduced purchasing power of the Koreans caused by the diminution of exports mentioned above, and also by the difficulty of credit transactions on the part of Japanese merchants owing to financial stringency in Japan since the Spring. However this decrease has been largely counter-balanced by an increase in the imports of Chinese grass-cloth, Japanese coal, American kerosene oil and other miscellaneous goods, sent from Japan and other countries. The demand for grass-cloth is increasing. This fabric, owing to its cheapness, is said to have "entirely ousted Manchester lawns, which formerly were in fair demand" in Korea. An increase of over 60 per cent. in the import of coal is due to the growth of railway requirements

and to expansion of the coasting trade. For the general increase in manufactured goods and food stuffs, the influx of Japanese residents is chiefly responsible; while for the decrease of exports in 1908, amounting to 2,860,264 *yen*, reduced shipments of rice and beans (the principal products of Korea) and the fact that practically no ginseng was sent out of the country are principally accountable. The decline in the export of rice and beans by 1,719,957 was not due to failure of the crops, but to difficulties of transport caused by insurgents and highway robbers and to low prices obtaining in Japan. The ginseng produced, the annual export of which usually amounts to from half a million to one million, being kept in stock, was not exported in 1908. A small decline in the export of cow-hides, live-stock and cotton caused a further reduction of exports in 1908. But although the total foreign trade of Korea for 1908 decreased by 2 million *yen* as compared with that for 1907, the record year in her commercial history, it still showed an increase of one million *yen* when compared with the average total trade for the six years subsequent to the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war (1904).

As to the balance of trade, the imports for 1908 exceeded the exports by 26,912,213 *yen*. This balance is greater than that for 1907, which amounted to 24,413,966 *yen*.

As mentioned in the last Annual Report, the imports of this country have little to do with the exports; in other words, with the purchasing power of the nation. The imports were greatly influenced by the political and economic relations with Japan, as from 25 to 30 millions were annually spent by the Japanese Government in maintaining the Residency General, the garrison Army, the railways, the posts and the telegraphs, etc., or lent to the Korean Government. In addition, an increase in the number of Japanese residents and foreign missionaries, is to some extent responsible for the excess of imports.

85. Trade According to Countries.

In spite of the fact that there was a large import trade into Korea from America and Europe, little attempt was made until recently to distinguish in the customs returns countries as origins of products. Thus American and European products often imported into Korea from Japan and China owing to absence of direct communication, were generally cre-

dited to the two latter countries. Since 1907, the Customs Bureau is making an effort to classify the customs returns as far as possible according to the countries where the product originates.

In the foreign trade of Korea for 1908, Japan leads all other countries as in preceding years. Her share represented 63 per cent. of the total trade, 55,138,833 *yen*, and she bought Korean products to the value of 10,963,353 *yen*, selling in return to Korea goods to the value of 24,040,463 *yen*. Her trade with Korea for 1908 in both imports and exports, however, decreased in comparison with that of 1907, which represented 68 per cent. of the total foreign trade.

China comes next, and represents 13 per cent., with 4,882,246 *yen* in imports and 2,247,458 *yen* in exports. As to the trade with Western countries, their imports are increasing year by year, while none but Asiatic Russia buys Korean products.

Great Britain's share in Korean trade represents 12 per cent. She imports into Korea goods amounting to 6,781,715 *yen* and export in return to the value of 5,746 *yen*. Her imports to Korea for 1908 showed an increase of 1,269,865 *yen* as compared with 1907. The chief staples imported by Great Britain are cotton goods, cutlery, etc., and her share represents .98 per cent. Her possessions or colonies i.e. Hong kong, India, and the Straits Settlements, also imported into Korea goods amounting to almost 100,000 *yen*.

The imports from the United States represent 10 per cent. of the total imports. They amounted to 4,194,529 *yen* in 1908 as compared with 3,295,558 *yen* in 1907. Flour, *kerosene* oil, locomotives, etc., are the chief products imported from the United States and she handles 84-98 per cent. of these articles. The imports from the Philippine Islands and Hawaii also amount to 66,925 and 23,274 *yen*, respectively. Germany sold goods to Korea amounting to 395,331 *yen* in 1908 as compared with 66,926 *yen* in 1907.

86. Customs Administration.

In the last Annual Report it was stated that the Financial Adviser, Mr. Megata (now Baron), was appointed in October, 1905, to succeed *ex-officio* Mr. Brown, Chief Commissioner of the Korean Imperial Customs, which office was then independent of the Finance Department.

When the Central Government was reorganized in January of 1908, the Customs Bureau was established in the Finance Department and its administration was brought under the management of that Bureau. The Director of the Bureau has charge of all customs administration, as well as facilities of ports and harbours, under the control of the Minister of Finance. Local customs' administration is conducted by four Customs Offices respectively in *Chemulpo*, *Fusan*, *Wonsan* and *Chinnampo*; and by five Customs Branch Offices in *Kunsan*, *Mokpo*, *Shin-uju*, *Sen-jin* and *Chung-jin*, all of which engage in collecting customs dues, inspecting harbours and ports and other matters concerning foreign commerce. The jurisdictional district of a local Customs Office was hitherto limited to the regions adjacent to an open port on the sea coast. But with the growth of railway transportation, foreign trade now being directly conducted in certain interior cities, the whole country has been divided into four jurisdictional customs districts by a decree of the Finance Department issued on January 1st, 1908, as shown in the following table, in order to secure efficiency and uniformity.

Name of Customs Office			Jurisdictional District
Chemulpo	Custom	Office	North Chyol-la, South-Chyung-chyong, Kyong-geui and Southern part of Hoang-hai.
Fusan	„	„	North Kyong-syang, South Kyong-syang and South Chyol-la.
Wonsan	„	„	Kyon-uon, South Ham-gyong and North Ham-gyong
Chinnampo	„	„	Northern part of Hoang-hai, North Pyong-an and South Pyong-an.

87. Customs Bonding Offices.

In order to give every possible convenience and facility to persons engaging in foreign trade at inland cities or town other than open ports, a customs bonding system was inaugurated in *Seoul* on May 1, 1906, by establishing a Detached Customs Office and bonding warehouses at the *Nandaimon* Station. By this system imported goods destined for *Seoul* are not required to be examined or to pay duty at the port of entry; but being brought direct to *Seoul* by railway, may be stored in the bonding warehouses or sheds, and may undergo inspection by customs officials stationed in the Detached Customs Office, where also customs duties may be collected. This customs bonding system was also established in *Taiku* and *Pyong-gang* in April 1908.

88. Coast Guard Inspecting Stations.

As three sides of the Korean Peninsula are upon the open sea and dotted by numerous islands, Korean, Japanese and Chinese junks or fishing boats, availing themselves of these islands as places of refuge, often engage in smuggling imports. Totally the amount of salt annually smuggled by Chinese junks is considerable. In order to provide an effective guard against the smuggling of imports, as well as to foster the healthy growth of foreign commerce, the 6 Customs Inspection Stations hitherto established on important sea-boards, islands and Chinese and Russian frontiers were increased to 11 in April, 1908.

89. Opening of *Chung-jin* Port.

The most urgent measure to develop the part of Korea lying along the north eastern coast is to open a port which shall have better communication with inland towns in that region of the Peninsula, in *Chientao* on the Chinese frontier, and along the *Tuman* River on the frontier of Russian Siberia. The Eastern Coast of Korea extending for nearly 600 miles between *Fusan* and the *Tuman* River, any foreign imports destined for the north-eastern districts had hitherto to be landed at *Wonsan* or *Song-jin*, both of which are situated 300 miles or more away in the north, and thence to be reshipped to *Syo-ho-jin*, *Shin-pho* or *Chong-jin* by native junks. In exporting from the northern district products such as grain, cattle, hides and lumber, these, not being brought to *Song-jin* owing to the rocky and lofty mountain of *Ma-thyöl-lyong* lying between south and north *Ham-gyong* provinces, had to be exported to Japan or China *via* Vladivostock. The authorities of the Residency General and the Korean Government had for some time been considering the opening of a port between *Son-jin* and the *Tuman* River, and the Korean Government finally opened *Chung-jin* for foreign trade on March 31, 1908, by an Imperial Ordinance issued on January 9th of the same year. The Coast Guard Inspecting Station hitherto existing in *Chung-jin* as a prevention against smuggling from Siberia, has been converted into a Customs Branch Office. All Port and harbour regulations applied to other open ports are also to be applied to this new port. From April 1st, 1908, the year of opening, the products and merchandise exported from and imported into this port

totalled 438,757 *yen*, and the customs dues collected in the port amount to 33,827 *yen*.

90. Progress of Works for Facilitating Customs Operations.

The general plan of reconstruction works at customs compounds in 9 places and of works for improving harbour facilities was fully stated in the last Annual Report. These works were commenced in 1906 and steadily carried out, so that the most extensive works in the port of Fusan have now been completed to the extent of about 60 per cent. in 1909; in *Chemulpo*, 40 per cent. except dredging works; in *Wonsan* and *Shin-wiju* 50 per cent.; in *Mokpo* and *Kunsan*, 100 per cent.; and in *Chong-jin*, 10 per cent. Further the customs office and bonding warehouses of the original plan for *Seoul* are approaching completion. In *Chinnampo*, the works shown on the original plan are completed, but the works of dredging, of building sea-walls and of providing shore protection, as shown on the amended plan, have been just commenced. Improvement works in *Song-jin* were begun in 1909. In addition, customs offices and bonding ware-houses are to be built in *Pying-yang*, *Taiku*, and *Masan* according to the amended plan. As mentioned in the last Annual Report, the Government apportioned 3,644,546 *yen* as an aggregate fund for the extension and improvement of customs compounds in 9 places shown on the original plan; but by the amended plan, improvement works were extended to four places more and the aggregate fund has been increased to 4,900,370 *yen*. The following table shows a distribution of the fund according to places:—

Places	Fund Apportioned in Original Plan	Fund Apportioned in Amended Plan
Fusan	1,406,813	1,441,408
Chemulpo	831,553	946,287
Chinnampo... ..	234,712	1,143,482
Kunsan	83,850	89,650
Mokpo	26,580	93,680
Wonsan	483,642	491,142
Chiyong-jin... ..	461,566	426,566
Shin-wiju	23,500	41,641
Seoul	92,330	126,594
Song-jin	—	48,780
Masampo	—	11,000
Taiku	—	5,600
Pying-yang... ..	—	35,000
Totals	3,644,546	4,900,830

91. Progress of Light-House Facilities.

The general plan of light-house facilities was fully stated in the last Annual Report. Their construction works commenced in 1906 and have been in progress since then. A map appended to the present Report shows the new light-house facilities on the Korean Coast.

By the organic regulations of the Light-house Bureau issued in December, 1907, light-house facilities are conducted by this Bureau under the control of the Minister of Finance; and the Director of the Bureau has charge of the Bureau's affairs under the Director of the Customs Bureau. The Bureau consists of the Director, three permanent Technical Experts, 5 Clerks, 12 Assistant Experts and 52 permanent light-house watch-men. When Mr. Takeda, the Director of the Bureau, resigned the office in February 1908, Mr. Shima, the Technical Expert, was promoted to the Directorship.



XI. AGRICULTURE.

92. Utilization of Waste Lands.

The last Annual Report shows that several measures for encouraging agriculture and industry, such as afforestation, establishment of agricultural experimental model farms and the industrial training school, cotton cultivation, etc., had been started. The present Annual Report treats of more general economic affairs, covering agriculture, industry, mining, forestry, fishery, etc. Korea being an agricultural country and its chief products being almost entirely agricultural, the Residency General and Korean Government pay special attention to agricultural development.

The waste lands of the country are estimated to be still 12,000,000 *cho* as compared with 11,806,311 *cho* of cultivated lands, i.e. 66.4 per cent. is waste land. In order to develop these vast tracts, the Korean Government first promulgated a law concerning the utilization of waste land with detailed regulations in July, 1907, which came into operation on and after the 15th of September. By this law the waste lands of the State may be rented for a term of years to any applicants, native or foreign, with the permission of the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, and, after the expiration of a certain period, the land may be given or sold to the user.

The following table shows the conditions as to lease of waste lands for 1907 and 1908:—

	Number of Applications for lease received	Area of land applied for on lease	Number of cases permitted	Areas granted on lease
		<i>Tsubo</i>		
1907	348	89,438,985	—	—
1908	806	188,485,238	66	11,741,974

In addition there are waste lands the utilization of which had been granted prior to the enforcement of the above regulations. These leases have to be approved, in accordance with the present law, and an application for such approval should be submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry within three months after the operation of the law. 72 applications have been received, namely 60 from Koreans and

12 from Japanese, and their aggregate area amounts to 9,116 *cho*, out of which 2,599 *cho* were approved during 1908.

93. Sericulture.

As stated in the last Annual Report, the Japanese originally learned sericulture from the Koreans, yet the "silk industry in Korea is to-day very limited and its product crude, not comparable with the Japanese Staple." Indeed Korea's annual production of silk hardly supplies domestic consumption, and large quantities of the staple are imported from China. Should sericulture be properly encouraged and improved, this valuable product can be abundantly developed in the country, as Japanese silk-worm eggs and mulberry trees brought over and experimented with at the *Suwon* Model Farm have proved well adapted to the soil and climatic conditions existing in Korea. In order to encourage sericulture by Korean women, the Korean Empress has already set an auspicious example with her own hands in the Palace.

A Women's Sericulture Training Association was organized in 1906 with the view of encouraging sericulture at *Yong-san*, a suburb of *Seoul*, by means of gracious donations from the Imperial Household and an annual subsidy from the Government.

Several Associations of the same kind have been established in various parts of the country. To these Associations, Japanese silk-worm eggs of the best quality have been distributed. In 1908, the Government bought young mulberry trees from Japan and 39,000 were given to the Women's Sericulture Association and 26,417 were distributed among persons desiring to cultivate silk. Five silk-thread spinning machines and 174 silk spinning wheels were furnished to the several sericulture associations and nursery stations by the Government. In addition, these associations were subsidised from time to time.

The Government also distributed professional experts in sericulture at important places throughout the country, and they are charged to give all necessary instruction and guidance concerning sericulture and agriculture in those localities. In December, 1908, these experts were summoned by the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry and a conference was held for three days in order to exchange views in connection with the encouragement and improvement of sericulture.

It was reported that 61,480 families engaged in sericulture during 1908 and that the fields planted with mulberry trees throughout Korea reached 731 *cho*.

94. Distribution of Agricultural Experts.

In order to give instruction to farmers for the improvement of their backward agricultural methods and to investigate agricultural conditions throughout the country, the Government appointed 10 agricultural experts from graduates of the Agricultural and Forestry School of *Suwon* and distributed them in the important provincial districts.

95. *Suwon* Model Farm and its Branches.

The general plan of the Agricultural and Industrial Model Farm which was established in June, 1906, and the work done by this farm during 1906 and 1907 were given in the last Annual Report. One branch station has been maintained by the Farm, namely at *Mokpo*. To this were added three more in 1908, namely *Kunsan*, *Pyjing-yang* and *Taiku*.

As stated in the last Annual Report, among several kinds of rice seed, the Japanese rice called *Shinriki* has proved to be best adapted to Korean soil and climate, while being also the most productive. Therefore the Farm particularly encouraged agriculturists to cultivate the *Shinriki* rice. The native rice, called the *Cho-tong-ji*, has also given good results. Seeds of these two kinds were distributed in 1908 among farmers in 10 provinces as shown in the following table:—

<i>Shinriki</i>	<i>Cho-tong-ji</i>	Number of Farmers who received seeds
<i>Koku</i> 88,930	<i>Koku</i> 21,182	83

Of dry-field products, the *Oiran* upland rice of Japan having proved the best, its seed, amounting to 1 *koku* 102 *go*, was distributed throughout 10 provinces. *Golden melon* barley and *Manchester* barley or *California* wheat experimented with at the Farm were also distributed. Cotton seeds of the *king*, *shine* and *griffin* varieties, amounting to 22 *kan* 990 *me*, were distributed throughout the 6 southern provinces. At the suggestion of Viscount Sone, Vice-Resident General (now Resident General), the Farm experimented with ramie (Chinese grass), and 292,130 young plants were set out in the southern provinces and along the *Seoul*-



Sericulture Experiments in the Native Hut.



Model Farm in Su-won.



Mulberry Trees Experimented with in Model-Farm.



Ramie (Chinese grass) Experimented with in the Farm.



The *Shiuriki* Rice Experimented with in the Farm.



Flax Plants Experimented with in the Farm.

Fusan and *Seoul-Wiju* Lines. In addition peanut seeds, potatoes, sugar-beet plants, tobacco, etc., were distributed or sent to persons who applied for them, in different parts of the country. As to live-stock, Berkshire pigs, proving adaptable to Korea, were raised on the Farm and five of them were distributed for the first time to different provinces in 1908. Three specimens of bulls—*Ayrshire*, *Simmenthal* and *Landrace*—are now being experimented with on this Farm and they are giving satisfactory results.

With regard to poultry, the Nagoya Cochin China proving very satisfactory, numbers of eggs and chickens of this species were also distributed in several provinces.

96. Irrigation Reservoirs.

Although Korea is not deficient in agricultural products, the yield is often impaired both by lack of water for irrigation purposes in the dry season and by floods in the rainy season. Yet there once existed numbers of *Chei yon*, or irrigating ponds, thoroughly serviceable, like the irrigation reservoir attached to the Model Farm in *Suwon*. These reservoirs were gradually neglected, however, until most of them have now become deserted swamps. In July, 1908, the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry issued an instruction to all District Magistrates to investigate the existence and names of these irrigating ponds, and 1,231 have been reported. The Government has now decided to improve these neglected features by giving subsidies.

An irrigation reservoir attached to the *Suwon* Model Farm, called the *So-ho* or Western Lake, was built 112 years ago in the reign of the Emperor *Chong-chong*. Under the auspices of the Imperial Household, this pond was kept in fairly good condition, and after its transfer to the Model Farm in June 1908, the Government decided to improve it and use it as a permanent irrigating reservoir and model fish-culture pond. 24,798 *yen* have been appropriated for deepening the pond and repairing the stone walls and embankment.

97. Agricultural and Forestry School.

Before the new regime, the Korean Government maintained an Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial School in *Seoul* under the control

of the Educational Department. The school existed merely in name and can hardly be said to have engaged in practical work. When the Model Farm was established in *Su-won*, the Government abolished this school, and, in September 1906, established a new Agricultural and Forestry School attached to the Farm. For the purpose of school buildings and experimental gardens, 37,500 *tsubo* of land were appropriated, and a sum of 53,236 *yen* was set aside for the establishment of the school, out of which 44,322 *yen* was spent for the construction of the school buildings, the equipment of physical and chemistry laboratories and the erection of comfortable dormitories heated in the Korean manner, without which the attendance of Korean students could not have been secured. The completion of study in the regular course requires two years and its curriculum consists of the outlines of agriculture, agrar-politics, soil and manure, horticulture, zootechnics, plant-pathology, forestry, silviculture, veterinary medicine, etc., besides physics, chemistry, botany and natural science.

In addition, a special course, which requires one year, is provided for students of forestry. The students in the regular course for the first year consisted of those in attendance at the abolished school hitherto maintained in *Seoul*. Students for the special course in forestry were selected by competitive examination, which 12 candidates out of 200 applicants successfully passed. In view of the importance of improving the livestock of the country, a special veterinary course was established in March, 1908, by amending the school regulations, and 20 students were enrolled. The graduates in the Special Course of Forestry, numbering 12, were appointed to the various Model Forestry Stations. The first nine graduates in the Regular course, as already stated in the heading of the Distribution of Agricultural Experts, have been appointed by the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry as technical experts, in different provinces.

The number of students in this school at the end of December, 1908, will be seen from the following table:—

Course	Number of Students
Regular Course 2nd year... ..	21
Regular Course 1st year	36
Special Course of Veterinary Medicine ...	20
Total..	<hr/> 77



Vegetables produced in Horticultural Station.



Experimental Washington Grape-Vines.



Apple Trees of Three years old, experimented in the Station.



Italian Grapes.



Black St. Peter Grapes.

For the maintenance of the school, 22,385 *yen* was spent in 1907 and 26,786 *yen* in 1908.

98. Horticultural Station.

The Residency General once advised the Korean Government to establish a horticultural station in the suburbs of *Seoul*, with a view to improving vegetables and fruits, so that the thickly populated city might be able to obtain better vegetables. On the transfer of the Agricultural Experimental Station at *Tukson*, 5 miles from *Seoul*, which was attached to the former Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial School in May 1906, a Horticultural Station was established on the site of the Agricultural Experimental Station. Regulations for the Horticultural Station were issued, however, in September, and the Station was brought under the control of the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry. An area of 13 *cho* ($32\frac{1}{2}$ acres) was appropriated for the use of this station, and Mr. Kujime, a capable horticultural expert, together with several other Japanese experts, were engaged to conduct the work. Obtaining the best specimens of vegetables, egg-plants, pumpkins, sugar-beets, onions, celery, garden-radishes, turnips, carrots, etc., from Japan and China, they experimented with them during the first year. Most of these vegetables proved very satisfactory. To a limited extent, fruit-trees, such as the Japanese pear (a species of *Pyrus communis*) have been brought from Japan and experimented with during the first year. More fruit trees, such as, grape, peach, pear, persimmon, apple, cherry, etc., brought from America, Europe, China and Japan, were tested in the second year of experiment, 1907.

The climate of Korea being comparatively dry compared with that of Japan, some of these fruits at the Station have given even better results than at home. Especially has the American grape called *Washington* proved well adapted to Korean climatic and soil conditions. The grape vine of the second year bears good fruit.

The station was visited by 1,250 persons in 1907 and 1,624 in 1908; seeds of various vegetables and fruits, amounting to 103 *kan* and 3,91 *momme* and 9,717 young plants or trees and 49 packages of flower-plants seed, were distributed among 237 persons during 1908. Various vegetables raised in the station were also distributed at lowest prices, especially when cholera prevailed in *Seoul* in 1909.

99. Nursery Gardens.

With a view to improve the agricultural conditions in Korea more extensively by distributing better seed and young plants for agricultural purposes, two Nursery Gardens were established by Imperial Ordinance No. 13 issued in March 1908, one in *Ham-heung* in the northern part of the country, and the other in *Chin-jyu* in the southern. Each station has had to appropriate two *cho* of land for nursery beds, a half *cho* being designated for rice seed, one *cho* for young mulberry trees and the rest for other miscellaneous plants suited to local conditions. As these kinds of nursery garden gave satisfactory results, 5 more gardens in different parts of the country are to be established in 1909.

100. Cotton Plantation Station.

In the last Annual Report it was stated that Koreans and Japanese interested in the cotton industry formed in 1906 at *Mok-po* an "Association for the cultivation of Cotton" their object being to introduce an improved cotton and to encourage the industry. A subsidy was given to this Association by the Korean Government to the extent of 100,000 *yen*, distributed over three years, beginning with 1906, on condition that American upland cotton be introduced. The management of the cotton plantation of the Association was entrusted to the control of the branch station of the *Suwon* agricultural Model Farm in *Mok-po*. But a "Temporary Cotton Planting Station" was established by the Korean Government according to an Imperial Ordinance issued on March 1908, and all business hitherto conducted by the Association and the branch station has been transferred to the New Station. American upland cotton planted in seven different parts of the country in 1907 was extended to 13 places in 1908. The total area under cotton cultivation increased to 1,969 *tan* (492 acres) in 1908 from 662 *tan* (166 acres) in 1907, with a production of 124,342 *kin* (165,789 lbs) as compared with 77,074 *kin* (102,765 lbs) in 1907.

101. Live-Stock.

Cattle in the Peninsula are quite abundant. Not only are numbers of cows and pigs killed for native consumption, but many live cattle and untanned hides are annually exported. Except on the Japanese rail-



Cotton Plantation in *Mokpo*.



Shipping Cotton in the Port of *Mokpo*.

way, inland transportation is almost entirely conducted by native oxen and ponies. The average Korean farmer keeps several pigs. The climatic conditions are undoubtedly favourable to the raising of cattle. But there was no means of estimating the number of the live-stock until very recently, when Provincial Governors were requested annually to report the general condition of live-stock in their respective provinces by filling in blank forms furnished by the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry. According to reports thus collected, there were 459,482 cattle and 23,077 native horses at the end of December 1908; 70,071 cattle were killed during the same year; and the total number of oxen slaughtered was 711 in 1908, out of which 571 were Koreans and the rest Japanese. According to the Customs returns, 24,630 live-stock and 1,979,028 *kin* of untanned hides were exported from the country during 1908. Such a comparative abundance of live-stock in Korea is undoubtedly due to favourable conditions of climate and soil. Rinder-pest having broken out often, preventive injunctions were put into force, and a quarantine station for inspecting cattle to be exported abroad was established in *Pusan*.

As stated in the last Annual Report, the *Suwon* Agricultural Model Farm has, since 1906, with a view to improving the live-stock of Korea, been experimenting with improved specimens of Simmenther cows of Switzerland and with Barkshire pigs. With the object of improving native cattle, the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry gave a subsidy of 3,280 *yen* to the "Korean Central Agricultural Association" in 1908, and the Association bought therewith seven cows of the Simmenther species.

102. The Observatory.

Although precise and regular information as to the daily climatic conditions of a country is very important for agriculture, navigation, etc., a modern scientific system in the way of an Observatory had not been undertaken in Korea until very recently. Yet we find that the Korean Court kept a *Pung-un Keui*, record of wind and cloud, since ancient times, and that on the foundation stones of the *Kam-chol-do* of a Provincial Government, are inscribed the words *Cheuk-w Keui* (a machine for measuring the rain face). It would seem therefore as though some rudimentary kind of observatory existed. The opening of a scientific

observatory in Korea dated from 1884 when the Geographical Bureau of the Japanese Government commissioned the Japanese Post and Telegraph Office in Fusan to cooperate in an observatory in Korea with the object of anticipating storms coming to the Japan Sea and Hokkaido district from the direction of Korea. After Korea opened her ports to foreign Commerce, and a Customs administration was commenced by the Customs Service of China, an observatory on the English system, which is adopted in Chinese ports, was opened in *Chemulpo*, *Wonsan* and *Fusan* in 1888. Later on, the Japan consulates in *Seoul*, *Chinnampo*, *Pyŕing-yang*, *Kunsan*, *Mokpo* and *Masampo* opened observatories and the Russian Legation kept its own in *Seoul*. But observatories thus maintained by different nationals were on a small scale and their apparatus and magnets lacked completeness, so that precise information regarding climatic conditions in Korea often could not be obtained.

Soon after the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, an observatory on a large scale, requisitioned by the Japanese Army, was established in *Chemulpo*, with branch observatories in *Fusan*, *Wonsan*, *Pyŕing-yang*, *Mokpo*, *Song-jin* and *Yanganpo*. In April, 1907, these observatories were transferred to the control of the Residency General, and additional branch observatories were established in *Seoul*, *Pyŕing-yang* and *Taiku*. Regulations governing Observatories were promulgated by the Korean Government in April of 1908; and the Central Observatory in *Chemulpo* together with its eight branches maintained by the Residency General were again transferred to the Agricultural Bureau of the Korean Government. For the maintenance of Observatories in Korea, 43,937 *yen* was spent in 1907 by the Residency General and 40,437 in 1908 by the Korean Government.

In order to secure accurate information, the Central Observatory maintains communication with its branches, with light-houses, with the Japanese Army stations, with Residencies, with various model stations, with the Railway Bureau, and with the Communications Bureau, each of which makes simple observations. Those which make simple observations were 19 in all in 1907 and were increased to 45 in 1908.

Communication is established with observatories in Japan, China and Formosa regularly three times a day. Storm signals are made in important cities, like *Seoul* or *Pyŕing-yang*, and at the Principal Sea Ports. The places making storm signals were 7 in 1907 and they increased to 11 in 1908.

XII. TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

103. Trading Market.

Trading Markets in the principal towns and cities play an important part in the commercial life of natives in Korea. Food products, clothing materials and cattle are almost wholly dealt in at these markets. The transactions carried on through markets on certain fixed days each month in the *Kyong-gen* provinces alone reach a value of more than 400,000 *yen*. The medicine market at *Taiku*, which is open in spring and autumn, is the most celebrated in the Peninsula; the amount of the transactions there in the autumn of 1908 was reckoned at 635,000 *yen*.

The number of these markets throughout the country is estimated at 363, with the exception of north *Chyung-chyong* province and north *Kyong-syang* province. Hence the total amount of transactions at all the markets must reach an enormous figure.

Hitherto markets have been controlled by the local government, and evils and abuses were not few whenever people applied for the establishment of a new market or for a change in the location of the old. With a view to improve these commercial facilities in every possible way, the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry has for some time investigated the conditions of market facilities throughout the country, and the Minister of that Department finally issued an order to the local authorities on December 19, 1908, by which they were requested to consult the Department upon matters concerning the establishment of new markets or the delimitation of existing ones.

104. Local Industrial Museum.

The display of the principal products, foreign or domestic, gathered in one place like an exhibition or a permanent industrial museum, is one of the most effective measures for industrial encouragement. Especially with the Koreans whose agricultural and industrial life is yet backward, every measure of this nature for their encouragement is of vital importance.

As stated in the last Annual Report, at the exposition held in 1907 in *Seoul* the interest of the Koreans was materially stimulated in modern progressive and industrial methods. A museum of mineral specimens attached to the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry has been converted into a museum of industrial and agricultural products and fine arts and has been open to the public since May of 1908. In spite of the small dimensions of this museum, there are 1,000 visitors daily.

With a view to further stimulate the improvement of agriculture and industry in the provinces, the Department determined, on November 16, 1908, to establish Industrial Museums in places where a Provincial Government is located, appropriating for that purposes 13,000 *yen* out of the funds provided for industrial encouragement. Each provincial museum is to be arranged under the following conditions:—

1. The products of agriculture and forests, marine products, minerals and various articles manufactured in the province concerned should be exhibited.
2. Articles which, though produced in other provinces, bear an important relation to the province concerned or may be valuable for purposes of comparison should be exhibited.
3. Foreign products already imported into the country, or to be imported in future, or to be used as standards for encouragement, should be exhibited.
4. Agricultural products from the Model Farms and articles made in the Industrial Training School should be exhibited in each Local Provincial Museum as far as possible.
5. In order to maintain the museum as economically as possible it may be arranged in a receiving room or in one of the offices of the Provincial Government but so as not to interfere with official business.
6. The expenditures of a Provincial Government should not be unnecessarily increased on account of a museum.

By establishing a museum in each Provincial Government, district Magistrates, Village Head-man or business-men, whenever they have occasion to visit the Provincial Government, will find for their encouragement in agriculture and industry a comparative exhibition of the products of their own province side by side with those of other provinces or foreign countries.



Medicine Market in *Tai-ku*.



Live-stock Market in *Tai-ku*.

105. Subsidies to Native Industries.

In addition to establishing experimental farms and technical schools, the Government has decided to directly encourage native industries on a small scale by granting subsidies. The Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, therefore, instructed the Provincial Governors to investigate the industrial conditions in their respective jurisdictions and to report the most desirable industries which might be encouraged in the interests of the country. As a result of careful selection, the Government decided to subsidise the following industries for 1908 as the first step:—

Place	Kind of Industry	Amounts of Subsidies
Taiku	Weaving Industry	400 yen
„	Matting Industry	1,000 „
Chyōn-jyu	Paper Manufacture	450 „
Ia-jyu	Bamboo Works	100 „

106. Business Co-operation.

Co-operation is playing an important part in modern industrial and commercial life by facilitating the aggregation of capital, the organization of labour and the systematization of management. The trade and industry of the Koreans being still in a backward condition, business is mostly conducted by individuals, guilds or trade associations. After the China-Japan war business corporations gradually came into existence with the approval of various Departments of the Government. Thus the formation of a company for engaging in transportation was sanctioned by the Board of Communications, that of a company for banking business by the Finance Department, and that of companies for undertaking agriculture or industry by the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry. Without providing any laws and regulations concerning commercial co-operation, the Government had hitherto paid little attention to this kind of development. On the other hand, the people also understand so little of the nature of co-operation, that most of the co-operative associations approved by the Authorities conducted their business with great difficulty owing to inadequacy of capital or poor management. Some people regarding co-operation as a monopolistic franchise granted by the Government, often placed obstacles in the path of persons engaging in

such business. In consequence of the reorganization of the Central Government in January 1908, matters relating to business co-operation were wholly transferred to the control of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, which Department adopted the policy of gradually encouraging the healthy development of business corporations and at the same time, correcting defects and abuses incidental to co-operation.

Until the completion of the Commercial Code which is now under investigation by the Codification Bureau, the Department, in March, 1908, decided to give effect to the following provisions for the supervision of the business corporations:—

1. When the capital subscribed by each member of a partnership or a limited partnership is put up, and when the first payment of capital in the case of a joint stock company is made, the fact should be reported to the authorities concerned.
2. Whenever the location of the main office of a corporation is fixed or its branches or agencies are established or changed, the fact should be reported.
3. A business report of each half of a business year, a balance sheet, resolutions relating to dividends and other matters decided at a general meeting should be reported to the Authorities concerned within 15 days after the general meeting was held.
4. When a company's regulations are changed, such changes should be approved by the Government.
5. The appointment or dismissal of directors, auditors or representatives of a corporation should be reported.
6. Should a corporation take a vacation for more than seven days, the fact must be reported.
7. A Government official may be dispatched to a corporation in order personally to examine its business condition, its safe, its books, and all documents, properties and other matters connected with its operations.
8. Should any business transaction of a corporation be deemed unlawful or in contravention of an order of the Department, the business of such corporation may be suspended or its permit rescinded.
9. Should a corporation not commence its business within a specified period after permit has been given, such permit may be rescinded.

10. A corporation should not regard a permission as a monopolistic franchise; if any other application for the same kind of business be made a permit may be granted.

The number of business corporations which received permits from the Government during 1908 was 8 in all, of which 3 are ordinary partnerships, 2 limited partnerships, and 3 joint stock companies.

As to 60 corporations approved prior to 1908, the Department is now investigating their condition in order to promote their improvement as much as circumstances permit.

107. Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures in Korea are in a complicated and crude condition. The Korean weights and measures seem to have been originally introduced from China. The measure of length varies according to the thing measured. Thus the measure used for cotton cloth is different from that for silk cloth; and both measures again are different from that for cloth used on ceremonial occasions. As to buildings, a so-called "construction measure" is employed, its unit being a "Kan" which corresponds to $2\frac{4}{33}$ metres. The last Annual Report shows that the measure for superficies is very crude; the unit in the case of rice-fields being the area that requires one *to* of seed: this is called *han-majiki*; and the unit in the case of ordinary land is the area that can be ploughed by one man and one ox in one day, called *harokari*. As to a capacity measure, a square wooden box is used for grains and liquors; the size of the box used by officials being different from that used in the market. In measuring weight the scale is so crude that the indications are often marked with a saw; and a bundle of coins or a piece of stone is often used as a weight. Finally weights and measures vary according to localities.

With a view to reform the crude system of weights and measures, regulations concerning weights and measures were first enacted in October, 1901, and by them the Japanese system of weights and measures was partially adopted. The "*Phyong sik won*" (standard Bureau) was established in the Department of the Imperial Household in 1901, and to Mr. Gibun Inouye, a Japanese adviser, was assigned charge of the manu-

facture of the scale of weights and measures. Thus the manufacture and sale of weights and measures was made a monopoly of the Government. In 1904, a comprehensive law regarding weights and measures was enacted and matters relating thereto were transferred to the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry. By this law, the Japanese system of measures was more fully adopted. This law is not yet free from defects, but the Authorities concerned are planning to enact a better law.

108. Industrial Training School.

The general plan of the Industrial Training School established in 1907 with a view to give to the young generation of Koreans an education in industry and arts, as one of the preliminary steps in promoting the well-being of the country, was explained in the last Annual Report. The general object of the school attracted much interest among the Koreans, and there were 1,100 applicants at the first entrance examination held in April 1907. Of these 74 were successful in passing the examination. In spite of advancing the qualification for applicants at the next entrance examination held in April 1908, there were 627 applicants for 85 vacancies. The school has rather bright prospects, the students being generally diligent in their studies with a few exceptions, and their daily attendance being comparatively steady. The object of this school being primarily to give students elementary and practical lessons in arithmetic, physics, applied chemistry, civil engineering and training in manufacturing work connected with various industries, the term of study was limited to two years. But the necessity of somewhat more advanced training being recognized, a special advanced course of one year after graduation in the main course has been established since April 1st 1908. Five students who were originally transferred in 1907 from the Industrial Section of the abolished School of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry (previously maintained by the Government) and who graduated from this new school in 1908, have been admitted further to take the special advanced course in civil engineering. The distribution of students according to different sections of training can be seen in the following table, as they stood at the end of December 1908:—

Name of Section	1st year	2nd year	Special advanced course	Totals
Dying and Weaving	17	11	—	28
Keramics	15	9	—	24
Metal work	13	12	—	25
Manual work	9	7	—	16
Applied chemistry	11	3	—	14
Civil engineering	10	8	5	23
Totals	75	50	5	130

For extending the Ceramic Section and the Dying Section, and for establishing a laboratory of physics and chemistry, as well as drawing-rooms for civil engineering, several buildings were erected in 1908; and a building for an experimental laboratory for manufacturing Korean paper by chemical process was also added.

109. Commercial School.

A so-called "Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial School" was previously maintained in *Seoul* by the Korean Government on a small scale. As a step towards encouraging industry and agriculture, which were deemed immediately essential to the welfare of the country, this imperfect school was abolished; and an Industrial Training School in *Seoul* as well as an Agricultural School in *Suron* were established in 1906, the formation of a school for commercial training having been left to a future undertaking. Meanwhile Mr. Kihachiro Okura, one of the wealthy merchants of Japan, who had already established two commercial schools in Tokyo and Osaka respectively, proposed to the Korean Government to establish a commercial school in *Seoul*, offering a fund of 200,000 *yen*. A charter of corporation of the proposed school was granted on March 31, 1907. The school is supervised by 12 Trustees consisting of prominent Japanese and Korean Gentlemen under the joint control of the Resident General and the Minister of Education of the Korean Government. The school has a principal course, a special course, a short-term course, and a night course. While Koreans are eligible exclusively for the main course, the special course and the short-term course, the night course is provided solely for Japanese. The curriculum in the main course comprises book-keeping, Japanese, English, Commercial lessons and training, commercial geography, elementary economics and civics, gymnastics and

moral teaching. The completion of study in the main course takes two years. The special course, which gives a little more advanced study than the main course, requires one year, while the short-term course is devoted principally to book-keeping, arithmetic, commercial lessons and training, and is completed in one year also. In the night course Japanese students receive instruction in the Korean language, English, Chinese, Arithmetic, book-keeping, commercial lessons, elementary economics and civics.

The school was opened in April 1907 in the old buildings belonging to the abolished Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial School which were given to this new school by the Government. In the first academic year, 38 Koreans were admitted to the main course and 48 in the second academic year, 1908. The night course for Japanese was first opened in April 1908, and 50 students were admitted. The school's first graduates numbered 4 in April 1908. These graduates were students who had been turned over to this school from the commercial section of the Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial School when the latter was abolished. The graduates were all appointed as clerks in Korean ordinary Banks and in the Agricultural and Industrial Banks.



XIII. MINING.

110. Mining Conditions.

Mineral products in Korea are not scant, nay even are abundant. Among them gold, specially gold dust, is found in many parts of the country and is annually exported abroad to the amount of several millions of yen; silver, copper, and graphite follow gold in order; coal and iron have also bright prospects. Speaking generally, the mineral products are richer in the northern part of the peninsula than the southern. Should the Government properly supervise mining conditions or encourage mining industry, the mines of the country would be steadily developed.

The mining conditions existing in Korea prior to the establishment of the Residency General, however, had fallen into disorder almost chronic. As was the case in other matters also, the Administration was not separated from the Court in the management of mining affairs. Some mines were under the control of the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, while concessions for other mines were often secretly granted to Koreans or foreigners by the Emperor without consulting the Cabinet. In some cases a concession granted at one time was revoked without compensation or transferred to some one else as a matter of personal favoritism. Sometimes the same concession was given to different parties in the same district, and this frequently caused embarrassment or dispute. Then the mining tax was collected not only by different Departments of State, but also by the Imperial Household separately and often doubly; while the Local Authorities too imposed an arbitrary tariff. Amidst these chronically disordered conditions, bribery, scandals or other unlawful proceedings were not infrequently practised.

111. Mining Laws and Regulations.

Advised by the Resident General, the Korean Government with a view to establish order in, and a proper system of supervising, the mining affairs of the country, finally enacted laws concerning mining proper and placer mining and detailed regulations for the operation of these laws, in

June and July respectively of 1906, and they were all put into force on or after the 15 of September. The principal features of the mining and the placer mining laws are summarised as follow:—

1. Mines belonging to the State are brought under the control of the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, to whom applications for concessions should be made by a Korean or a foreigner in accordance with the Mining Laws of Korea.
2. Mines already in operation, abandoned mines and mine-ditches of which the ownership cannot be definitely ascertained, become State property.
3. To avert the evils of monopoly, mining districts are to be of fixed extent, and to protect public interests mining is prohibited in prescribed localities; but, on the other hand, in case of necessity mining enterprises in private lands may be compulsorily expropriated.
4. Full protection is to be extended to mining concessions hitherto held insecurely, and their cancellation is to be disallowed except in cases where the law provides otherwise. The concession rights may be made the object of transfer by sale, gift or succession, and of mortgage.
5. Taxes are to be levied on mining products and mining districts, imports hitherto diverse being made uniform, and fees are to be charged on application for concessions.
6. In case a concession is competed for, the grant is to be made according to priority of application, in order to put a stop to the evils hitherto connected with arbitrarily granting concessions as the outcome of questionable scheming and agitation.
7. The boundaries of mines belonging to the Imperial Household are to be re-defined and publicly announced.
8. Any matter relating to foreigners in executing these laws and regulations, should be referred to the Resident General for his consent.

The Mining Law was first amended by Law No. 3, issued on August 6, 1907. By it the mines belonging to the Imperial Household were transferred to the State and are to be treated in the same way as mines belonging to the State. In order to simplify the procedure of applications as far as possible, the law was again amended on March 16, 1908, so that matters



Exporting-Cattle Quarantine Station in *Fusan*.



Native Bull.



Simmenthal Bull.

concerning foreigners, which require the consent of the Residency, have been reduced to a few important cases.

Further the Resident General, with a view to encourage investment of foreign capital in the exploitation of mines in Korea, caused the competent Korean Authorities to modify the laws and regulations, in so far as these provisions were felt to be inconvenient to foreign investors, and to devise expedients for affording facilities to the latter. The Korean Government consequently further revised, on July 7, 1908, the Mining Law to the effect that the transfer of mining rights and their hypothecation need not receive Government sanction, and that the articles in the laws and regulations providing that mining permits can be cancelled or mining operations suspended by the Government should be limited or struck out as far as possible. Thus the stability of mining rights in Korea has been secured. As already stated under the heading of "Customs Duties," Law No. 21, which was issued on August 19th soon after the revision of the Mining Law, exempts from duty machinery, instruments, and other necessary articles imported for mining purposes, and remits the export duty on copper and concentrate of gold, silver and copper (gold and silver bullion or coin being already free of duty).

The Forestry Law of Korea further affords all possible convenience and facilities for mining operations. In accordance with the Regulations for the Disposal of State Forests and their Products, State forests may be rented or sold to mine operators by a free contract, or the products of such forests may be sold to them.

112. Foreign Investments in Mines.

Mining enterprises in Korea are mostly conducted by foreigners with their own capital, except a number of placer and other mines worked by Koreans on a small scale. Prior to the enactment of the Mining Law, the mining concessions, granted to foreigners by the Imperial Household or the Government in the form of contracts, or agreements or ordinances excepting those subsequently abandoned by concessionaires, are shown in the following table:—

Name of Mines	Nationality of Concessionaire	Date of grant of Concession	Kinds of Minerals	Location
Wun-san Mine	American { Mr. James R. Morse.	Concession granted by Imperial Household on April 17, 1896, and Modified on March 27, 1899.	Gold, silver, or Mineral and Placer	Wun-san District, North <i>Pyong-an</i> Province

Su-an Mine	English { Arthur I. Pearse Korean Syndicate	Concession granted by the Korean Government on November 4, 1905.	Several Minerals, Placer Minerals	<i>Su-an</i> District, <i>Hu-wang</i> Province
Chik-san Mine	Japanese { Shibusawa and Asano Syndicate	On August 16, 1900, Concession granted by the Imperial Household	Several Minerals Placer Minerals	<i>Chik-san</i> District, South <i>Chung-Chong</i> Province
<i>Chang-yang</i> Mine	French, M. Saltarel	On June 7, 1901, a referendum of Con- cession granted by the Korean Government	Gold and other Minerals	A Mining area was selected in <i>Chang- yang</i> District, north <i>Pyong-an</i> Province, in 1908
<i>Hu-chang</i> Mine	Italian, Sociata Coloniale Italiana,	On March 15, 1905, a referendum of Con- cession granted by the Korean Government	Gold and other Minerals	A Mining area was selected in <i>Hu- chang</i> District, north <i>Pyong-an</i> Province, in 1909

Since the establishment of the Residency General in Korea, the Japanese Government and the Residency General have not only respected the mining rights obtained by foreigners through agreements, contracts or grants, but also have caused the Korean Government fully to execute contract obligations concerning *bonâ fide* mining claims of foreigners. Moreover, the Resident General advised the Korean Government to adopt the policy of positive encouragement towards foreign investment, as the mines of the country could not be developed by Koreans alone working on a small scale with inadequate capital. The provisions relating to supervision and restrictions in the first Mining Law, enacted in 1906, were nothing more than preliminary measures to correct the chronic evils then existing in the mining fields in Korea. As already stated, the Mining Law, the Customs Tariff concerning mining machines or mineral products, and even the Forestry Law were revised or enacted with a view to encouraging the investment of foreign capital. Postal and telegraph facilities have been extended to mining districts, and police stations have been established there. On the Koreans, some of whom regard foreign mining enterprises as a kind of spoliation of the country's treasury, Prince Ito, in a speech made at *Pying-yang* when he accompanied the Korean Emperor on the Imperial trip undertaken in February 1907, impressed the fact that foreign mining undertakings are doing good to Korea, specially referring to the *Wun-san* gold mine worked by an American firm, in which work a number of Koreans found employment, while the gold taken out was sold in Japan and minted there to return ultimately to Korea in the form of coin.

The questions of selecting mining areas in virtue of referendums contained in the concessions granted respectively to a French syndicate

and an Italian syndicate were pending for some time. All these questions have, however, been satisfactorily solved, the final selection of a mining area in the *Chang-yang* district of north *Pyong-an* by the French syndicate, and that of a mining area in the *Hu-chang* district of the same province by the Italian syndicate being approved by the Residency General and the Korean Government.

Another pending question connected with the *Su-an* Mining concession related to the interpretation of a clause in the original concession given to an English Syndicate. This was solved in July, 1909, in a manner satisfactory both to the Government and to the syndicate.

As to the *Wun-san* mine operated by a American syndicate, called the *Oriental Consolidated Mining Company*, a concession of which was first granted on April 17, 1896 to James R. Morse and modified on March 27, 1899, there has been no interference on the part of the Residency General or the Korean Government. On the other hand, all possible protection has been given to the mine by request, such as postal and telegraphic extension and police system. Among mines operated by foreign nationals, this is the most successful and is on the largest scale at present. The company was incorporated under the laws of West Virginia in the United States, and its capital stock is 10,000,100 *yen*. The company annually pays 25,000 *yen* to the Korean Government as royalty in virtue of the concession. According to the Report, the production from the beginning up to June 31, 1908, amounts to \$10,701,157 (21,462,314 *yen*), and the production during the business year ended February 1st, 1909, reached \$1,716,104 in total value or \$1,421,218 in net total yield. At the end of December, 1908, the Company employed, in addition to 75 Americans and Europeans, 2,960 hands i.e. 60 Japanese, 2,300 Koreans and 600 Chinese.

113. Settlement of *Kapsan* Mining Claim.

The most important copper mine in Korea is the well known *Kapsan* Mine, situated in South *Ham-Kyung* province. The Collbran Bostwick Company (American firm) obtained a mining concession in the *Kapsan* District from the Imperial Household of Korea on February 15, 1904. The final recognition of this concession, however, has caused some hesitation on the part of the Korean Government as well as the Residency

General (which has been charged with the supervision of matters concerning foreigners in Korea since the agreement concluded between Japan and Korea on November 27, 1905) owing to lack of legal validity and other doubtful features of the original grant. The question was subsequently transferred to the Department of Foreign Affairs and the American Embassy in Tokyo for diplomatic adjustment, and through the good offices of the Foreign Office and the Embassy, it was finally agreed in March, 1908, to settle the problem by a compromise. For this purpose, a Secretary of the Embassy was despatched to *Seoul* in May to assist the Consulate General of the United States in *Seoul* in conferring with the Residency General. After several negotiations, the following compromise was agreed to:—

1. A concession for mining at *Kapsan* is to be granted to the Collbran-Bostwick Development Company under the Mining Laws of Korea.
2. The mining area in the *Kapsan* District is to be selected within 5 years by the concessionaires.
3. The concessionaires are to be absolved from entertaining any representation or subsequent claims connected with the concession granted by the Imperial Household on February 15, 1904.
4. Every convenience and facility necessary for mining operations is to be given to the concessionaires within the limits of laws and regulations.

Based on these terms of compromise, a memorandum of agreement was concluded on June 15, 1908, and the long standing question of the *Kapsan* mining claim was finally settled satisfactorily to both the Korean Government and the concessionaires. Meanwhile the Korean Government modified the Mining Laws in a most liberal sense, thereby facilitating the solution of the problem.

114. Concessions Granted Under Mining Laws.

In the sequel of the liberal modifications of the Mining Laws in Korea mentioned above, applications for concessions of mines or placers both by Koreans and foreigners steadily increased. During the year

1908, 150 concessions were granted in all—117 to Japanese, 20 to Koreans and 13 to other nationalities. The total number of concessions granted up to the end of December, 1908, since the operation of the Mining Law and the Placer Mining Law in September of 1906, reached 361, namely, 285 to Japanese, 47 to Koreans and 29 to other nationalities. Among these 361 concessions 109 are for placer mining. Again among 285 concessions to Japanese, 30 are joint concessions granted to Japanese and other nationalities.

115. *Pying-yang* Coal Mine.

A brief history of the *Pying-yang* Coal Mine and the general plan of the mining operations conducted at the "*Pying-yang* Coal Mining Station" of the Korean Government since August 1907, have been given in the last Annual Report. In view of a demand for the *Pying-yang* anthracite coal in China and in consideration of orders from the *Tokuyama Coal Brick Manufacturing Station* maintained by the Japanese Navy, the *Pying-yang* coal mine station decided to further extend its mining operations. As the first stage of extension several boring machines, similar to those used in *Yechigo* in Japan, were set up for experimental boring in order to ascertain the out-crop of the coal, in 1908; and two more diamond drills were to be set up in 1909. For transporting the coal from the mines to the Railway Station, a railway running 7 miles and 13 chains is to be built, the work of construction having been assigned to the Railway Bureau of the Residency General, and it is to be completed by November 1909. For these extensions of the coal mines, 150,000 *yen* has been apportioned.

During three years since coal mining was commenced by the Government, the general condition of the operations conducted by the *Pying-yang* Coal Mining Station was as follows:—

Year	Amount of coal taken out	Amount of coal sold	Prices received for coal	Expenses of Mining operations and of extension work	Number of Employees engaged in mining
	ton	ton	yen	yen	
1907	2,150	741	5,713	32,891	13,142
1908	46,487	12,427	50,700	205,349	145,845
1909	53,493	51,264	286,926	338,181	163,432

Of 51,264 tons of coal sold in 1909, 46,865 tons were bought by the *Tokuyama Coal Brick Manufacturing Station*.

116. Iron Mining.

In the Iron Mines of the *Chai-nyong* and *War-yul* Districts in *Hwang-hai* Province, near *Chinnampo*, which previously belonged to the Imperial Household, ore was extracted by three Japanese who acted as agents for the Imperial Household. After these mines had been transferred to the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry in December 1907, mining operations were conducted by the same Japanese agents under the direct control of the Department, and these agents have to pay to the Government a royalty of $1\frac{56}{100}$ *yen* per ton of ore taken out from *Chai-nyong* mine and 1 *yen* per ton of iron ore from *Hwang*. The iron ore taken out during 1908 from both mines, amounting to 52,564 tons, was sold to the Iron Foundry maintained by the Japanese Government, and the Korean Government received a net income of 26,465 *yen*.

XIV. FORESTRY.

117. Forestry Law.

As alluded to in the last Annual Report, the Korean Government, appreciating the urgent advice of the Resident General as to encouraging the reforestation of denuded mountains and deserted plains, established three Model Forests in the mountains near *Seoul*, *Tai-ku*, and *Pying-yang* in 1907; three extensive Nursery Beds in the vicinity of the Model Forest near *Pying-yang* and *Tai-ku*, and also at *Su-won*; and an agricultural and forestry school at *Su-won* in 1906. Since January 1908, the Forestry Bureau belonging to the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry has had charge of the general forestry administration of the country. By Imperial Ordinance No. 14, issued on March 9, 1908, four afforesting Stations were established respectively in *Seoul*, *Pying-yang*, *Su-won* and *Tai-ku*. Each station having for staff a chief, four permanent technical experts and several clerks and assistant experts, has, under direction of the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, charge of the afforestation of the State mountains, plains, and moors and the investigation of forestry matters in its jurisdiction.

Thus model forests, nursery beds, and a forestry administration having been provided as a first step towards encouraging afforestation, several laws and regulations concerning forestry were finally enacted in the early part of 1908, after thorough investigation had been made of the forestry conditions existing in Korea. In accordance with these laws and regulations certain State forests, mountains or plains, or products of State forests, may be sold, assigned, exchanged, or leased to an applicant, foreign or Korean. The system of *bubun-rin* (profit-sharing afforestation conducted by planters using a State forest), which had been very successful in the northern part of Japan, has been adopted in Korea, and the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry may convert a part of the State forests, mountains or plains into joint forests on condition of sharing the profits with the planter. The State forests or

mountains may be specially given for use by public schools or hospitals, or for other public purposes.

On the other hand, forests mountains or plains belonging to the State or even to the Crown or to private individuals, may be preserved if they are required for protection against land-slides, sand blasts, floods, snow-slips etc.; and may be reserved if necessary for feeding water sources, for fish culture, or for other purposes of public health etc. In order to eradicate injurious insects, the owner of a forest is required to take prompt measures of extirpation or prevention in case a forest is infested by such insects or in case danger is apprehended. The ownership of forests, mountains or plains and their boundaries in Korea being ambiguous, the Forestry Law requires owners to report to the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry the location of forests and their areas, so that the authorities concerned may be able effectively to carry out the Forestry Law by the aid of an authentic census.

During 1908, 159 applications were received for profit-sharing plantations; 107 for leases of forests, mountains or plains; 4 for gifts of forests and 337 reports for a census of forests mountains and plains were sent in.

118. Model Forests.

The Korean Government first planned in 1906 to establish model forests in the vicinity of *Seoul*, *Pying-yang* and *Tai-ku* by planting 17,889,000 young trees of various species in an aggregate area covering 33,320 *cho* (83,300 acres) at a cost of 293,000 *yen*, which programme was to be carried into effect during the next five years. As the first stage in establishing model forests, 69,800 young pine trees, oak, alnus firma etc were planted in 1907 on the *Paik-un-dong* mountain of *Seoul* and the *Molang-pang* mountain of *Pying-yang* at a cost of 4,603 *yen*. As the second stage, model forests in the vicinity of *Seoul* and *Pying-yang* were further extended in 1908 and a new model forest at *Pi-pha-san* in the *Tai-ku* vicinity was established. The progress made in model forests in the above mentioned three places during two years was as follows:—

Year	Place of plantation	Total area of plantation in <i>Cho</i>	Number of trees planted	Expense of plantation
1907	2 places in vicinity of Seoul and Pying-yang	35	69,800	4,603
1908	6 places in vicinity of Seoul, Pying-yang and Tai-ku	224	946,184	13,307



First year of Afforestation in a Model Forest in the Vicinity of *Seoul*.



Nursery Garden in *Su-won*.



Second year of Afforestation in the Same Model Forest.



Korean Women engaged in Planting Seedling in Nursery Beds.

119. Nursery Beds.

Bringing young plants from Japan to Korea is expensive and such plants do not easily assimilate Korean climatic conditions. Therefore, three Nursery Gardens, as mentioned in the last Annual Report, were established in 1907 in the vicinity of the Model Forests near *Pying-yang* and *Tai-ku*, and also at *Su-won*. In the Nursery Garden at *Su-won* 20 *cho* of land were allotted for nursery beds, while at that in the vicinity of *Pying-yang* 4 *cho* 6 *tan* and at that near *Tai-ku* 6 *cho* 5 *tan* were sowed during 1908. The number of young trees raised in these nursery beds or brought from Japan and kept in the beds reached 3,515,846 at the end of December, 1908, the detail of which can be seen in the following table:—

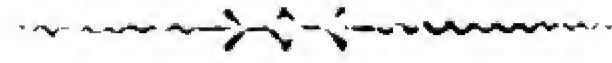
	Number of one-year plants	Number of two-year plants	Number of three-year plants	Number of four-year plants	Totals
Su-won	1,421,466	634,557	58,782	—	2,114,805
Tai-ku	1,046,437	25,564	—	—	1,072,001
Pying-yang ...	212,825	14,545	58,420	59,250	345,040
Totals	2,680,728	674,666	117,202	59,250	3,531,846

120. Forestry Undertakings Station.

Timber industry along the *Yalu* river, as mentioned in the last Annual Report, has been conducted since May, 1907, by the *Yeirinsho*, Forestry Undertakings Station, (a joint enterprise of the Japanese and Korean Governments), on the Korean side with a capital of 1,200,000 *yen*, and on the Chinese side by a joint enterprise of the Japanese and Chinese Governments. The balance of the unpaid capital of the *Yeirinsho* amounting to 600,000 *yen* was paid up in 1908 and thus the authorised capital has been all contributed. The main office of the Forestry Undertakings Station, established at first at Antung in China, was transferred to *Shin-wiju* in Korea in 1908. In the year 1908, namely, the second business year, 114,763 cubic *shaku* of timber was felled in the *Hyo-i-san-chin* mountain, the centre of the forests on the upper reaches of the *Yalu* River, 150 *ri* (375 miles) distant from *Shin-Wiju*; 139,840 cubic *shaku* (including that felled in the preceding year) was rafted; and 143,854 cubic *shaku* (including that rafted in the previous year) arrived at the main station. In addition, the Forestry Undertakings Station bought 356,062 cubic

shaku from the Timber Enterprise Station conducted in China. During 1908, lumber amounting to 18,272 cubic *shaku* was obtained; and 6,305 cubic *shaku* of lumber together with 111,571 cubic *shaku* of timber were sold for 401,645 *yen*.

In the business account of the station for 1908 there was a profit of 84,338 *yen* which included the income derived from the account of the previous year. Deducting a loss of 46,000 *yen* incurred in the previous year from 84,338 *yen*, there remained a net profit of 37,912 *yen* in 1908, which was divided between the two Governments.





Timber Rafts in the *Yalu* River.

XV. F I S H E R Y.

121. Fishery Conditions.

The three sides of the Korean Peninsula are washed by the sea, and its coast line extends to about 6,000 nautical miles, so that the marine products of the country should be abundant. While the marine products annually obtained in Japan, which has about 8,000 nautical miles of coast, amount to 100,000,000 *yen*, the annual products in Korea reach only 6 or 7 million *yen*. The inadequacy of these products in Korea is undoubtedly due to backwardness of fishing industries and lack of effective administration. Should a law relating to fishery be enacted; should administration to supervise the fishery matters of the country be established, and should the Koreans improve their primitive method of fishing, the marine products of Korea would be raised to at least the annual amount of 20,000,000 *yen*, as estimated by the Marine Products Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry.

122. Fishery Administration.

Measures to improve the backward fishery in Korea were originally undertaken by the Residency General in 1906. A Section of Marine Products being established in the Department of Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Residency General, competent and experienced authorities on fishery matters were engaged with a view to investigate marine products in Korean waters. This section suggested to the Korean Government measures for controlling indiscriminate whaling in Korean waters, preventing the use of nets or other fishing tools injurious to certain species of fish and so on.

When the Residency General was reorganised in September, 1907, the Marine Products Section of the Residency General was abolished and the Bureau of Marine Products was established in the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry. Japanese experts engaged at the Residency General were transferred to the Korean Government. By the organic regulations of the Department, which came into effect on

January 1, 1908, the Bureau consisted of a Korean Director, two Korean Secretaries, two Japanese Technical Experts, 4 clerks and 4 Assistant Experts; and the Japanese Experts and Secretaries were later on increased in order to carry out effective administration of fisheries.

123. Japanese Fisheries in Korean Waters.

Japanese fishermen have frequented the territorial waters of Korea for several hundreds of years, but the fishery rights of Japanese in those waters were first recognised by the Regulations concerning Trade conducted by Japanese, which were concluded on July 25, 1883, with the Korean Government. Art. 41 of these Regulations grants Japanese fishermen the right of engaging in fishing on the coasts of *Chyol-la*, *Kang-non*, *Kyong-syang*, and *Han-gyong* provinces, and reciprocally grants Korean fishermen the right to engage in fishing on the sea-coast of 6 provinces of Japan. In 1890, Fishery Regulations common to Japan and Korea were enacted. In 1903, fishery rights on the coast of the *Kyong-geui* province were extended to the Japanese. After the outbreak of the war with Russia, the want of fish for the Japanese army garrisoning the north-west of Korea being keenly felt, permission for Japanese boats to fish off *Chyung-chyong*, *Hoang-hai* and *Pyong-an* provinces was applied for to the Korean Government and granted. Simultaneously Korean fishing boats were reciprocally allowed to fish in Japanese territorial waters off the whole of Kyūshū and several other provinces. The fishery interests of the Japanese and Koreans in the territorial waters of both Japan and Korea lately became so intimate that a treaty containing general provisions applicable in common to Japanese and Korean fishermen at large, was concluded on November 13, 1908. By this agreement, Japanese can engage in fishing off any sea-coast, and in any bay, river or lake of Korea, and Koreans reciprocally enjoy the same privilege in Japan, Japanese fishermen in Korean waters and Korean in Japanese waters being subject to the territorial laws. Provided that all matters relating to Japanese fishermen in Korean waters shall fall within the jurisdiction of the Japanese Residency Coasts, which enforce the provisions of the Korean Fishery Laws.

The number of Japanese fishermen in Korea compared with Korean can be seen in the following table:—

Nationality	Number of fishermen in Korea	Number of Boats, engaged in fishing	Value of fish taken
Japanese	16,644	3,898	yen 3,777,860
Korean	68,520	12,412	3,139,100

124. Fishery Law.

A Fishery Law and detailed regulations for its enforcement were first enacted in November 1908 by the Korean Government and came into force on or after April 1, 1909. By this Law, fishing rights in Korea may be given to Koreans and Japanese by concession or permit of the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry or by licence issued by a District Magistrate (a Resident in the case of Japanese); and with the object of protecting lawful owners of fishing rights and promoting the healthy development of the industry all poachers are to be excluded. The stability of fishing rights in Korea is secured, as the law recognises succession to, and transfer of, such rights when duly acquired. Moreover, the fishing tax hitherto collected by disorderly methods has been brought under a uniform system according to the various kinds of fishing.

As to the *O-kwi*, fishing preserves, belonging to the Imperial Household, they have been transferred to the State, as already stated. A concession, permit, or licence to fish in these preserves may be granted in accordance with the present fishing laws and regulations.

125. Whaling.

Off the eastern coast of the Korean Peninsula the whaling industry is very lucrative. Prior to the Russo-Japanese War, Russians extensively engaged in this industry. Soon after the outbreak of the War, whaling concessions were granted to three Japanese corporations. By these three companies, 373 whales were captured in 1904; 324 in 1905; 428 in 1906; and 330 in 1907.

In order to prevent indiscriminate capture of this valuable fish, the Residency General, in September, 1907, caused the Korean Government to enact a law for the supervision of whaling in Korean waters. This law specifies that the period for whaling shall be from the first of October to the 30th of April of the following year, beyond which time

whaling is strictly forbidden; capturing mother-whales accompanied by young ones is also forbidden; the activities of whalers are limited to the specified area of the concessions; and so on.

126. Control of Poachers.

Hundreds of Chinese poachers have hitherto appeared in Korean territorial waters along the sea-coast of South *Pyong-an* and *Hoang-hai* provinces, and some of them have engaged in smuggling Chinese salt into Korea. In the Trade Regulations concluded in 1882 between Korea and China, the fishing rights of Chinese subjects in Korean waters were recognised. But though those rights were extinguished as a result of the China-Japan War, the Korean Government neglected to control Chinese poachers, and the Chinese Government also failed to take any cognisance of the abuse. After the control of Korea's foreign affairs had been transferred to Japan, the Residency General intimated to the Chinese Government through the Chinese Consulate General in *Seoul* willingness to negotiate for recognition of Chinese fishing rights in Korea on condition of reciprocal recognition of the fishing rights of Koreans in Chinese waters. This proposition being declined by the Chinese Government, the Residency General was compelled to adopt measures for suppressing Chinese poachers.



XVI. SANITATION.

127. Epidemic Diseases.

In the last Annual Report it was stated that various organizations for sanitary administration were established in January 1908, regulations for their central and local administration having been issued in December of 1907.

The Sanitary Bureau of the Home Department is to control and supervise the sanitary administration of the whole country, the "Sanitation Experimental Section" of the *Tai-Han* Hospital taking charge of experiments along the line of epidemic diseases, while local sanitary administration is to be conducted by the second section of the Metropolitan Police Board in *Seoul*, by the sanitary sections of the local Police stations, and by the provincial Governments. In February of 1909, the Sanitation Experimental Section of the *Tai-Han* Hospital was transferred to the Sanitary Bureau of the Home Department.

Sanitary administration, central or local, thus being organized, preventive measures against epidemic diseases have been more effectively carried out, and general official statistics of epidemic diseases can be collected more systematically. The epidemic diseases that broke out in 1908 were cholera, typhoid fever, small pox, dysentery, diphtheria and scarlet fever. Cholera in Korea generally commences in September and ends in November. However, the cholera of 1908 was not so violent as that of 1907 or 1909. When this disease first broke out at *Fusan* in September of 1908, the Authorities concerned and the Japanese municipal officials coöperated in vigorous measures for stamping out the disease, so that it did not spread.

Small pox in Korea generally breaks out in November or December and continues until April or May of the next year. The Minister of Home Affairs issued instructions, on January 23, 1908, to each Provincial Governor, to the Inspector General of the Metropolitan Police Board in *Seoul*, and to the Captain of each Local Police Station as to compulsory vaccination in each jurisdictional district.

The number of epidemic cases reported during 1908 will be seen in the following table:—

	Cholera		Typhoid fever		Dysentery	
	No. of Patients	No. of Deaths	No. of Patients	No. of Deaths	No. of Patients	No. of Patients
Koreans	58	47	310	112	220	37
Japanese	52	34	492	118	174	47
Totals	110	81	802	230	394	84

	Diphtheria		Small pox		Scarlet fever		Totals	
	No. of Patients	No. of Deaths	No. of Patients	No. of Deaths	No. of Patients	No. of Deaths	No. of Patients	No. of Deaths
Koreans	7	2	1,443	377	12	9	2,080	603
Japanese	33	13	410	101	3	1	1,134	295
Totals	40	15	1,853	478	15	10	3,214	898

Out of 3,214 cases of epidemic diseases, 2,080 were Koreans and 1,134 Japanese: Out of a total of fatal cases numbering 898 the Koreans were 603 and the Japanese 295. The number of cases of Koreans reported hardly amounts to 0.31 per cent. of the population, while the Japanese patients represent 8.90 of the total residing in Korea. This exceedingly small per-centage of Korean cases reported is undoubtedly due to their disposition to conceal disease.

128. Vaccination.

The Koreans are still so ignorant of vaccination, that some of them often use the corpse of a child which has died of small pox as a charm against the spread of the disease, hanging the corpse on a tree at the entrance of a village, or on the city wall.

For the vaccination of the people, 30 Official Committees of Vaccination have been distributed among the 13 Provincial Governments, and 600 Officially Recognized Vaccinators among the District Magistracies and Prefectures. In addition, 48 non-commissioned official doctors attached to important Local Police Stations are participating in the work of vaccination. The duty of Official Committees of Vaccination is to supervise and see to the enforcement of vaccination conducted by officially Recognized Vaccinators and Doctors attached to the Police Stations; to report matters concerning vaccination in the province concerned, or to apply for vaccine for use in the said province. The total number of



Vaccination on Students in *Seoul* Foreign Language School.



Taking Vaccine from Cattle.



Vaccine Manufacturing Station.



Using Carcass of Cattle as a Charm against Small-pox as a Charm against



Girls Vaccinated by Female Vaccinators.

persons vaccinated during the year 1908, was 544,630; and the following table shows statistics of vaccination according to provinces:—

Name of City or Province										Number of Vaccinations
Seoul ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,320
Kyong-geui Province ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,715
Chhyung-chhyong	{	North Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,950
		South Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,490
Kyong-syang	{	North Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,150
		South Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,760
Chyol-la	{	North Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,000
		South Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,885
Kang-uon Province...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,500
Ham-gyong	{	North Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,700
		South Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,945
Phyong-an	{	North Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,180
		South Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,350
Hoang-hai Province...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,685
Total										544,630

Korean women being still governed by the old canon of not sitting together with a man or boy after the age of 7, escape vaccination when conducted by male operators. The Sanitary Bureau is therefore training female vaccinators, so that Korean girls and women will henceforth be vaccinated by female operators.

Vaccine was formerly bought from Japan and distributed, but a Vaccine-Farm, capable of producing annually 180,000 tubes—one tube is sufficient for five persons—has been established in the Sanitary Experimental Section of the *Tai-Han* Hospital with a view to distributing vaccine gratis. The tubes thus distributed during 1908 reached 112,766

129. *Seoul* Sanitary Association.

As referred to in the last Annual Report, municipal organization for sanitation was inaugurated by the *Seoul* Sanitary Association, organized in the end of December, 1907, as a joint undertaking of the Korean Government and the Japanese Settlement Municipality, it being arranged that the expense of this Association should be met by a subsidy from the Korean Government, and by fees collected from the Korean and Japanese residents in *Seoul*. A Sanitary Association of this nature is of vital importance to the Metropolis where 140,758 Koreans, 17,788 Japanese, and 2,296 other foreign nationals reside, thus making the total 160,842. The City should not be left in its traditional state of filth.

The President of the Association is the Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, and he has 7 councillors, namely, the Director of the Police Bureau, the Surgeon General of the Japanese Garrison Army, the Police Inspector General, the Resident in *Seoul*, the Prefect of *Seoul*, the Mayor of the Japanese Settlement Municipality, and a Representative of the Korean inhabitants of *Seoul*.

The Association at once engaged in cleaning the city, both outside and inside the wall, by regularly removing dirt and garbage, cleaning the ditches, and constructing public necessities. For removing garbage and night-soil 78 waggons and 455 employees were engaged daily during 1908. In addition, a daily average of 49 Korean and 25 Japanese inspectors were engaged by the Association. During 1908, 29,704 Koreans and 5,322 houses were regularly visited by cleaners appointed by the Association.

During 1908, the Association spent 95,245 *yen*, of which 45,901 *yen* represented ordinary expenditure and 49,343 *yen* extraordinary expenditure. As for income, a sum of 118,913 *yen* was appropriated.

A donation by H. I. H. the Japanese Crown Prince amounting to 30,000 *yen* was received, while 67,000 *yen* was given by the Korean Government as a subsidy to the Association. Fees collected from Koreans and Japanese amounted to 20,997 *yen*. The fee for Koreans is 2 *sen* or $\frac{2}{100}$ *yen* per building, per month, while Japanese or other nationals have to pay $\frac{8}{100}$ *yen* per person per month.

130. Opium Smoking.

That the Koreans originally escaped the evil habit of smoking opium is undoubtedly due to the humane efforts of Japan who advised the Korean Government to insert a clause prohibiting the importation of opium to the Peninsula when Korea first entered into Treaty relations with Japan in 1876. This stipulation was also inserted in the Treaties concluded later with Western Powers after the Japanese example. When the war with China broke out in 1894, the Chinese soldiers occupied *Ansan* and *Pying-yang*, and from that time the Koreans in the northern regions learned opium smoking. Moreover Koreans associating with Chinese opium-smokers in the Treaty Ports have also acquired the habit.

Ten years ago, certain doctors attached to foreign missionary bodies introduced treatment by morphine-injection with a view to curing the habit of opium smoking. But the native quack-doctors learning to imitate this method, soon by their indiscriminate use of it created a habit equally bad, and there are now numbers of sufferers from the use of morphine injection. In connection with this, reckless Japanese peddlers often secretly sell morphine to Koreans.

With the object of checking these degenerate habits, the Sanitary Bureau issued an order in July 1908 to the chiefs of Police Stations and sub-stations as to measures necessary for stopping opium smoking and indiscriminate morphine injection and required them to send reports on these matters. At the same time, the Residency General instructed local Residencies to control Japanese engaged in selling morphine or similar drugs. By the operation of these measures, the following results were obtained in 1908 towards checking such demoralizing habits:—

Number of opium smokers		Persons having habit of Morphine Injection	
Gradual cessation	Absolute cessation	Gradual cessation	Absolute cessation
90	762	1,300	2,285

131. *Tai-Han* Hospital.

The general system of the *Tai-Han* Hospital established by the Government and its work during 1907, were fully stated in the last Annual Report. During 1908, 6,030 out-patients were treated as compared with 2,767 in the preceding year. Among them 3,167 patients were Korean and 2,863 Japanese and other foreigners. The in-patients treated in 1908 reached 640 (191 Koreans and 449 Foreigners) as compared with 175 in 1907. Those who received dispensary treatment during 1908 amounted to 14,730, among whom 10,215 were Koreans as compared with 2,974 in 1907. The work done by this hospital has been highly appreciated by the Koreans, so that out-patients and dispensary work increased greatly in 1908.

The comparative fewness of Korean in-patients may be due to their low standard of living. The Government is planning to establish a Charity Hospital in each Province.

The *Tai-Han* Hospital spent 161,569 *yen* in 1908 for its maintenance as compared with 67,372 *yen* in the preceding year, and for the new building of the Medical School attached to the Hospital 58,195 *yen* were spent. The receipts from the medical service of this Hospital amounted to 27,413 *yen* in 1908 as compared with 5,627 *yen* in 1907.

132. Medical School.

From the school attached to the *Tai-Han* Hospital, 13 students graduated in July 1907 and 7 in July 1908. The graduates from this school are permitted to practise medicine. Up to 1908, there had been 54 graduates from the school, among whom 22 are practising medicine; 6 are serving as apprentices in the *Tai-Han* Hospital; two are teaching in the medical school; 6 are officiating in Private Hospitals; 5 are acting as Military surgeons, and two are studying in Japan.

An entrance examination was not held in 1908, as there were no qualified candidates in that year. The school is careful in selecting students for this important profession, and an applicant for entrance examination is required to possess certain specified qualifications. At the entrance examination held in March 1909, there were 450 applicants, among whom only 50 successfully passed the examination.

133. Foreign Hospitals.

There are 13 Japanese Hospitals maintained by the Japanese Settlement Municipalities, besides a number of hospitals maintained by Japanese physicians. In addition to these, many hospitals are maintained by the American Missionaries and one hospital by a British Missionary. Among these, the *Kanjo-byoin*, the *Seoul* Hospital maintained by the Japanese Municipality in *Seoul* and the Severance Hospital conducted by the American Presbyterian Missionaries are doing considerable work in the matter of caring for the sick.

The *Kanjo-byoin* received 10,185 out-patients and 452 in-patients during 1908, against 10,016 out-patients and 420 in-patients during 1907. This hospital spent 71,367 *yen* in 1908 against 59,537 *yen* in the preceding year. A branch hospital of the *Kanjo-byoin*, established in *Chyongpha* near *Seoul* on the opposite side of the *Han* River, is for patients suffering from infectious diseases.

The Severance Hospital was established in 1904 with a fund donated by Mr. L. H. Severance, of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Hospital was named after him. According to the Report of the Hospital, 12,716 out-patients were received during the year ended June 30, 1909, against 10,968 in the year ended June 30, 1908; 534 in-patients during the same year as compared with 689 during the preceding year; and \$7,182 (exclusive of salaries of foreign staff) was expended for operating and maintaining the hospital work as compared with \$6,487.53 in the preceding year. This Hospital has an educational department for Korean students and its first class numbering seven graduated on June 3, 1908. A representative of the Royal family of the Korean Court, Resident General Prince Ito and the Korean Cabinet Ministers honoured the occasion with their presence and Prince Ito made an address, in which he expressed his high admiration for the valuable work done by this hospital.

134. Official Recognition of the Medical Service.

There are numerous native physicians, claiming to be doctors, who know nothing beyond old Chinese methods, using ginseng principally and other dry roots of plants. Physicians of this kind number as many as 2,659 throughout the country. The Korean Government issued Regulations for the control of Physicians in 1900, the object being to eliminate incapable physicians by giving official recognition to those qualified. But these regulations were pigeon-holed and never carried out.

The establishment of the Medical School attached to the Taihan Hospital is simply a measure to train competent Korean physicians. But graduates from this School being very limited, the Government has decided to recognize even graduates of a private Medical School which is deemed competent.

A certificate of Official Recognition for the practice of medicine was first given by the Home Department to the seven graduates of the Medical School maintained by the Severance Hospital in June 1908, after inspecting their qualifications and the work done in the School and Hospital.

135. Non-Commissioned Official Doctors.

The inadequacy of competent physicians in Korea obliges the Government to distribute official physicians in the provinces by attaching

Japanese doctors to the Police Stations in more important places. The function of these physicians attached to Police Stations is principally to participate in sanitary administration, and, in their spare time, they extend medical service to the people. In case of Korean patients, the medicine is furnished without charge or at the lowest cost. The Government first appointed 48 of these non-commissioned doctors in 1908, and their work having proved successful, others will be appointed next year.

136. Red Cross Society.

Invited by the Swiss Government to adhere to the principle of the Red Cross Societies prevailing in civilized countries, the Korean Government, on January 8, 1903, formally joined the Geneva Convention concerning sick and wounded in war, through Mr. *Min Yeung-Chan*, the Representative of Korea to the French Republic. During the Russo-Japanese War, the Korean Government having had their attention called to the necessity of establishing a Red Cross Hospital in *Seoul* by the Vice-President of the Red Cross Society of Japan and by the Japanese Minister in *Seoul*, the Korean Emperor decided to build a hospital, for which purpose an Imperial Rescript was issued on July 8, 1905. The Regulations of the Red Cross Society were promulgated on October 27, 1905, and two months later, the Regulations for a Red Cross Hospital were promulgated by Imperial Ordinance No. 54 issued on December 12, 1905.

In conformity with these Regulations a Red Cross Hospital was soon established under the control of the Imperial Household by inviting a Japanese doctor and pharmacist with whom were associated native assistant doctors and nurses. Twenty thousand *yen* as the expense of establishment of the institution and 2,000 *yen* per month for its maintenance were to be defrayed from the Treasury of the Imperial Household. In addition to this Red Cross Hospital, there were two other hospitals—one attached to a Medical School maintained by the Educational Department and the other maintained by the Home Department principally for vaccination purposes. As referred to in the last Annual Report, these three hospitals were amalgamated in 1907 into the present *Tai-Han* Hospital. But in the case of the Red Cross Society of Korea, the Regulations

issued on October 27, 1905 were pigeon-holed, and no such society ever came into existence.

After the Japanese Government had assumed the entire control of the foreign affairs of Korea by virtue of the Agreement concluded on November 17, 1905, all business relating to international treaties concerning Red Cross work had to be conducted by the Japanese Government. When the international conference in connection with amending the Red Cross Convention was held in Geneva, Korea's representation was entrusted to the representative of the Japanese Government.

Meanwhile the Japanese Red Cross Society in Korea grew very rapidly, especially after the out-break of the war with Russia. During the war, with a view to further expand the activity of the Red Cross Society, regulations for "Special Committees of the Red Cross Society in Korea" were enacted; and Japanese members in Korea, hitherto controlled by the Main Office in Tōkyō and the Branch Society of Nagasaki, were transferred, in March, 1905, to the management of these Special Committees instituted in *Seoul*. Branch committees were also established in places where Japanese Consulates were located.

There were then 1,483 Japanese members and 24 members of other foreign nations in Korea. The Regulations of Committees being amended in March, 1906, the Principal Committee was established in the place where the Residency General is located, and Branch Committees in places where Residencies are located. When the Vice-President of the Japanese Red Cross Society came to *Seoul*, in October, medals as honorary members were presented to the Emperor and the Crown Prince of Korea. Soon afterwards, riots occurred in *Seoul* in July, 1907, and nurses of the Red Cross Societies were summoned to attend to the sick and wounded. When the Japanese Crown Prince visited *Seoul* in the fall of 1907, a donation of 1,000 *yen* was made to the Society as a fund to be used for the expansion of the Society. Small donations were also given by the Korean Emperor and Empress. The members of the Japanese Red Cross Society steadily increased, as is shown in the following table prepared at the end of December, 1908:—

Japanese members		Korean members		Other Foreigners		Total
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
9,611	892	2,050	23	103	4	12,683

On July 23, 1909, the Korean Government issued Imperial Ordinance No. 67, by which all matters concerning the Red Cross Society transacted by the Korean Government were transferred to the Red Cross Society of Japan and the Regulations for the Red Cross Hospital and Society promulgated in 1905 by the Korean Government were annulled.

137. Progress of the Government Water Works.

The general plans for water works in *Chemulpo*, *Pying-yang* and *Fusan*, maintained by the Korean Government, and their construction as carried out by the Bureau of Civil Engineering of the Home Department were stated in the last Annual Report. In spite of difficulties connected with the appropriation of lands and the suspension of work during the winter season, the construction went on steadily.

The laying of pipes from *Chemulpo*, a distance of 25 miles from the intake, to the distributing station, is to be completed by the end of 1909. According to present estimates, the Water Works in *Pying-yang* will be able to supply water by the end of February, 1910, and those of *Chemulpo* and *Fusan* by the end of June of the same year. The construction of water works is to cost 2,420,000 *yen* for *Chemulpo*, 1,300,000 *yen* for *Pying-yang*, and 1,170,000 *yen* for *Fusan*.

138. Seoul Water Works.

The concession for water works in *Seoul*, given to an American syndicate, called the Collbran and Bostwick Firm, on November 4th, 1903, was sold to a British Company, the Korean Water Works Limited, in August 1905. The construction of these waterworks commenced in August 1906, and they were formally opened on August 1st, 1908. The water is drawn from a point on the *Han* River near *Tukuson*, three miles from *Seoul*. It is first delivered into settling reservoirs, having a capacity of 2,496,000 gallons, by centrifugal pumps, and afterwards passed through sand filter beds, gravitating into a Clear Water Tank having a capacity of 256,000 gallons. From thence it is pumped through a 21 inch diameter steel main a distance of about 2 miles, to a service reservoir which has a capacity of 1,404,700 gallons, and a top-water level of 287 above the sea. Clear water is then distributed to the city from this service reservoir through a 21 inch main running about 1½ miles. It is said that there

are 216 public hydrants and 726 service hydrants. A majority of the consumers of the water are Japanese; 726 service hydrants supply water to about 10,000 people, among whom 8,000 are Japanese.

139. *Mokpo* Water Works.

The port of *Mokpo* has a population of 2,763 Japanese and 5,251 Koreans.

Water works in this place were planned to be built by the Japanese Settlement Municipality at a cost of 150,000 *yen*, of which 30,000 is to be loaned by the Korean Government without interest.

Clear water is to be drawn from the *Han chhy* mountain, 50 *cho* (6,000 yards) from the port, by the gravitation system.

The construction work was commenced in March, 1908, and is expected to be completed by March, 1910.



XVII. EDUCATION.

140. Private Schools.

As stated in the last Annual Report, reforms in education in Korea were first commenced by establishing new common schools and a normal school, and improving high schools, foreign language schools, etc., by the Central Government. The first stage of reform of the Government schools being almost completed, the Government also commenced, in 1908, to exert its efforts to improve private schools by promulgating ordinances concerning the recognition of private schools, financial aid to them, official recognition of text books compiled by private individuals, etc.

There are several thousand private schools in Korea. Numbers of them, however, can hardly be called educational institutions as they are without adequate funds or proper equipment and have not a capable teaching force. In recent years, the establishment of private schools has become a popular fever among Koreans. People in some districts forcibly demand grants from the people, contributions or donations of properties or money, on the plea of establishing private schools, but more often for other purposes. Instead of participating in sober educational work, some of these schools often intermeddle in political agitation against the Japanese Protectorate and the new regime undertaken by the Korean Government, and use text books of seditious nature, inimical to the peace and order of the country. Confronted by such conditions in private schools, the Korean Government has been forced to take measures to improve the latter by promulgating Imperial Ordinance No. 62, issued on August 26, 1908. The Ordinance contains 17 articles and its chief provisions are as follow:—

1. A private school shall be established by applying to the Minister of Education for a permit.
2. A private school is required to provide school regulations as to the period of study, the academic year, grade of curriculum, speci-

fied number of students, method of examination, tuition fee, qualification of applicants for entrance etc.

3. A private school is required to use text-books compiled by the Department of Education or approved by that Department.
4. The founder of a school, principal and teachers shall not be appointed from among persons who have undergone criminal punishment, or disciplinary correction, or who have been dismissed from a position, or have had taken from them their teaching certificate or who have not a good moral character.
5. The Minister of Education may order a school to alter its equipment, manner of instruction or other matters if he deem it necessary.
6. A school may be closed by the order of the Minister of Education in case of violating laws or ordinances or injuring peace and order.

This Ordinance came into operation on October 1, 1908, and private schools existing prior to the enforcement of the same are required to apply to the Minister of Education, within two months after the date of its enforcement. During three months in 1908, more than 70 applications for establishment of private schools were received by the Department.

141. Aids to Private Schools.

While supervising native private schools, the Government endeavors to aid financially or in any other way those private schools which have proper qualifications. Certain private schools heretofore aided by the Government or Imperial Household without conditions have secured no beneficial results. At the same time, when the Ordinance relating to Private Schools was promulgated in 1908, regulations concerning Financial Aid for Private Schools were issued by a decree of the Educational Department. By these regulations, a private school possessing the following qualifications may receive financial aid from the Government:—

1. A school established in accordance with the Private School Ordinance or maintaining the same grade of curriculum as a Common School maintained by the Government.
2. The school must have adequate teaching force and equipment.

3. The school must have existed for two years since its establishment.

4. The school must have done good work and have shown good results.

Soon after the enforcement of these regulations, the Department selected 18 schools and granted 6,900 *yen* to them for the last three months of 1908. Common schools established by the Government being 60 in all, and too few to serve as a model throughout the country, the Government is in favour of granting financial aid to more of the private schools. Selecting 50 private schools, the Educational Department asked the Government to appropriate 60,000 *yen* in the budget of 1909 for their financial aid. Owing to the limitations of the national revenue, 30 schools were granted aid to the amount of 30,000 *yen*.

In addition to financial aid, the Government intends to give a private school the same privileges as those enjoyed by Government schools. By the Regulations concerning the Recognition of Private Schools, issued on August 28, 1908, the graduates of a private school which satisfies the following conditions may be appointed to the civil service as subordinate officials of *Han-nin* rank on the same basis as a graduate of a Government High School:—

1. The school must have existed for more than two years and have done good work and shown good results.
2. The school must maintain a satisfactory system in its superintendence and maintenance, an adequate teaching force and equipment, and be able to impart specified instruction.
3. The school must be considered to be on the same footing with a Government High School or upward in respect of period of study, requirements for entrance, grade of curriculum, etc.

142. Educational Associations.

Numbers of political associations organized by natives, ostensibly for educational purposes, often mislead young students by giving a mixed idea of politics and education. In addition, many so called "educational associations" have been recently organized as a result of the present "educational fever." Some of these not only engage in political discussion, but often undertake forcibly to levy contributions like taxes on a plea of educational expansion in interior districts where the administrative control of the authorities is not sufficient. Recognizing the fact

that a number of these associations are disturbers of peace and order rather than promoters of education, the Imperial Ordinance regarding Educational Associations was promulgated on August 26, 1908, when the Private School Ordinance was issued. The chief provisions of the former Ordinance are as follow: —

1. For the establishment of an Educational Association an application shall be made to the Minister of Education for permission.
2. An Educational Association shall enact Regulations of the Association, definitely stating its object, the business which it proposes to engage in, etc.
3. An Educational Association should not engage in any pecuniary business, or intermeddle in politics.
4. In case an Educational Association acts in a way violating laws or ordinances or injuring public order, the permission of such Association may be revoked.
5. An Educational Association engaging in its proposed work without permission of the Minister of Education, shall be disbanded.

This Ordinance came into force on September 1, 1908, and provided that educational associations which had already been established, with or without recognition, should apply within two months after the enforcement of the Ordinance to the Minister of Education for recognition in accordance with the Ordinance.

In the last four months of 1908, the Department received 15 applications for the recognition of Educational Associations.

143. Text-Books Compiled by the Government.

Compiling text-books for modern education by the Department of Education commenced in 1905, when the Korean Government engaged a Japanese Councillor and assistant Councillors in the Department to reform education in Korea. The Department undertook first to compile text-books for common schools by committees consisting of Japanese and Koreans under the supervision of the Japanese Councillor. When Government Common Schools were opened in September of 1906, some of the text-books compiled by the Department were first used by these schools.

The text-books as readers for the Korean, Japanese and Chinese languages, and books on moral teaching, physics and drawing were all

completed in 1907, and text-books for arithmetic were nearly completed at the end of 1908. As stated in the last Annual Report, the text-books for geography and history have not yet been issued separately, but are included in the Korean and Japanese readers. These text-books compiled by the Department of Education are to be distributed among students of the Government Common Schools and other public schools without charge, while students of private schools and other schools have to buy them at cost price. During 1908, the number of text books distributed or sold reached 57,498, of which 28,071 were distributed free and 29,427 sold. Further details are given in the following table.

(1908.)

Name of text-books	For the last 6 months of 1908			For the first 6 months of 1908		
	No. sold	No. distributed	Totals	No. sold	No. distributed	Totals
Korean Readers, 8 vols..	5,021	2,631	7,652	1,727	5,205	6,932
Japanese Readers, 8 vols	8,920	3,084	12,004	364	6,299	6,663
Chinese Readers, 4 vols	2,607	984	3,591	618	3,071	3,689
Chinese Primer.	510	740	1,250	63	227	290
Moral Teaching, 4 vols...	3,561	1,235	4,796	370	2,323	2,693
Physics, 2 vols.	1,172	185	1,357	14	330	344
Drawing, 4 vols.	2,923	995	3,918	201	2,120	2,321
Totals... ..	24,714	9,854	34,568	3,357	19,575	22,932

Most of the private schools were not willing ~~at the outset~~ to adopt the text-books compiled by the ~~Government~~. Gradually growing to be appreciated, however, ~~these text books~~ have become more and more used by private schools, especially after the Ordinance regarding Private Schools was promulgated. Thus, as shown in the above table, 24,714 volumes were sold in the last half year of 1908 as compared with 3,357 in the first half year. The immense increase of text-books in the first half year as compared with the last half year is due to the fact that these books are generally more largely given out in the first term of the school year than in the last term.

With the object of more extensively distributing text-books, the Government amended the regulations for the sale of text-books hitherto existing and issued new regulations in August 1908. By these Regulations, book-dealers handling text-books compiled by the Government have been allowed to distribute them in important parts of the country. Book-dealers thus appointed by the Government have to buy two hundred

volumes or over at a time. The name of the said book-dealers and the prices of text-books are to be found in the Official Gazette. Any book-dealer acting dishonestly in handling text-books, has his privileges rescinded.

In compiling text-books and distributing them, the Government spent 22,824 *yen* in 1908 and 37,259 *yen* in 1909.

144. Text-Books Compiled by Individuals.

While the Government has thus taken the initiative in compiling text-books, partly to serve as a models for text-books compiled by private individuals, the Government welcomes any competent text-books of the latter kind as they will undoubtedly contribute valuably to the education of Korea. Furthermore, the comparatively small varieties of text-books compiled by the Government could not meet the increasing demands of the various schools springing up year by year. But there are a large number of text-books compiled by private individuals which are incompatible with the conditions now existing in the Peninsula. More particularly, certain foolish native authors, taking advantage of the unsettled state of mind of the Koreans, compiled text-books of a seditious nature referring to the independence of the country, inculcating anti-Japanese insurrection or using dangerous words to excite students. These text-books contribute nothing to the education of the young but simply impel students to useless political agitation.

In order to control such senseless text-books, on the one hand, and to encourage competent text-books, on the other, regulations concerning the official recognition of text-books compiled by private individuals were promulgated in August 1908, and went into force on the first of September. The following are the chief provisions of these regulations:—

1. Text-books to be used in a school shall be sent to the Minister of Education for Official recognition.
2. A text-book which has received official recognition should show the date of such official recognition, the names of the author and publisher and the price of the book in each volume.
3. Any person selling books proscribed or using the words "Official Recognition" or any other similar words in a book which has not received such sanction, will be compelled to pay a fine.

As a matter of convenience for a text-book compiler who is a private individual, the chief items observed by the Educational Department in inspecting a text-book offered for official recognition are given as follow:

A.—A proposed text-book is inspected from the political side as to:—

1. Whether it injures or criticises the relations and friendship between Korea and Japan.
2. Whether it contains words or opinions opposed to the national policy, injuring the peace and order of the country, or disregarding the interests of the people and the State.
3. Whether it contains matter contrary to traditional customs.
4. Whether it fosters senseless or mistaken patriotism.
5. Whether it contains words or matter stirring up ideas against Japan or ill feeling on the part of Koreans against Japanese or other foreigners.
6. Whether it contains opinions with reference to current political questions.

B.—From the Social side:—

1. Whether it contains words or descriptions of an indecent nature or other matter violating good morals.
2. Whether it contains references to extreme socialism or matter injurious to social peace.
3. Whether it contains matter relating to meaningless and foolish superstitions.

C.—From the Educational side:—

1. Whether it contains mistaken or incorrect matter.
2. Whether the grade, volume, or materials used in it are suited to the purpose of the proposed text-book.
3. Whether the method of compiling is proper.

Since the Ordinance relating to official approval of text-books compiled by private individuals come into force on September 1, 1908, several hundred applications have been received by the Educational Department; and 125 applications have obtained official approval up to the end of 1908, 29 being disapproved.

145. Education of Women.

The Oriental idea of respecting the education of boys and underrating the education of girls is still prevalent among Koreans. The educa-

tion of girls has hitherto been wholly neglected in Korea, except in a few private female schools established by foreign missionaries or under their auspices. With a view to gradually encourage the education of women, the Government established a Girls High School at *Seoul* in May, 1908. This school maintains a main course, a preparatory course and a special course; a kindergarten is also attached to it. The curriculum of the main course of this school contains moral teaching, Korean, Japanese and Chinese languages, history, geography, physics, arithmetic, drawing, domestic sewing, music and gymnastics. Beside these, English or other European languages may be added as an elected course.

When the school was opened, there were 65 applicants for entrance, among whom 60 students were selected by an entrance examination and regular instruction was commenced in July 1908.

Although the Government established common schools as early as 1906, co-education could not be maintained. Koreans being still governed by "the idea of men and women not sitting together who are above the age of seven." By providing separate classes exclusively for girls, an attendance numbering 134 students was secured in four public common schools in 1908. The Common Schools providing separate classes for girls were increased to 6 in the beginning of 1909 and 423 students were enrolled by June. The Educational Department has now decided to increase the number of separate classes for girls in common schools as far as circumstances will permit.

146. Increase of Common Schools.

When the Government commenced educational reform in 1906, 9 common schools, including one attached to the Normal School, were established in *Seoul* by the Educational Department and 13 in the cities where provincial governments are located. Twenty-eight schools more were established in 1907, as the second stage of expansion, in sea-ports or other important towns of the country. In 1908, 9 schools were added in *Chienta* and important villages of the country, thus making 59 in all. The total number of students at these schools was 8,347 in the end of December 1908, as compared with 4,615 students in the preceding year, showing an increase of 55 per cent.

For the construction or repairing of these common schools the Government spent 65,561 *yen* in 1906, 309,253 *yen* in 1907 and 45,322 *yen* in 1908, thus making a total of 410,136 *yen*.

The 9 common schools established in *Seoul* by the Educational Department were maintained at an annual expense of 26,013 *yen* in 1907 and 27,736 *yen* in 1908—defrayed from the Central Treasury. As the common schools maintained by provincial or local Governments could not be supported at present by the local Governments, their annual expenses were for the most part defrayed by the Central Government i.e. 66,046 *yen* in 1907 and 144,520 *yen* in 1908.

In addition, a certain amount of subsidy was given to private common schools.

147. Foreign Language Schools.

It was stated in the last Annual Report that in *Seoul* there are five Foreign Language Schools for teaching Japanese, English, Chinese, German and French respectively; besides Japanese language schools at *Che-mulpo* and *Pying-yang*. With five foreign language schools in *Seoul* keeping separate accounts and under independent management on a small scale, much inconvenience resulted. In order to secure more economy in expense and efficiency of work done, these schools, by an amendment of the Regulations, were amalgamated into a Foreign Language School in January 1908. With the growing demand for the Japanese language in connection with the new regime under the Japanese protectorate, applicants for the study of Japanese naturally increased. A short-term training course in the Japanese language was established in May 1908 and 53 students were enrolled. The total number of students in the *Seoul* Foreign Language School increased to 521 by the end of December, 1908, from 439 at the same time of 1907. The school spent 41,587 *yen* in 1908, while 30,360 *yen* was spent in 1907 before its amalgamation.

148. Normal Schools in *Seoul*.

The general system of normal schools was stated in the last Annual Report. The Normal School in *Seoul* being at present the only institution in the country to train a native teaching force, the Government



Modern Class Room.



Seoul Normal School.



Old Time Village *Clug-pung*.



Chemical Laboratory in the Normal School.



pays most serious attention to the healthy development of this school. In March, 1908, the school passed the first graduates in the principal course, numbering 29, and the third graduates in the short-term training course, numbering 30. Such a small teaching force being insufficient to meet the increasing demand for native instructors, the school inaugurated a lecture course which is to open from time to time, for short-term training of teachers of the lower grades. The first lecture course was opened in the summer of 1908.

In the entrance examination held in April 1908, there were 613 applicants for the Principal Course and 150 for the Short-Term Training Course, and 40 in each course successfully passed the examination. At the end of December of 1908, there were 73 students in the Principal Course, 30 in the Short-Term Training Course and 37 in the Lecture Course, thus making a total of 140 as compared with 108 in 1907, showing an increase of 32 students. The school spent 32,292 *yen* in 1908 as compared with 15,453 *yen* in the preceding year.

149. High Schools.

With the growth of graduates from Common Schools, public and private, applicants for entrance to the High School have recently shown an increase. In the entrance examination held in 1908, there were 150 applicants out of whom 27 passed the examination. Graduates from this school being eligible for sub-ordinate office in the civil service of the Korean Government the school is becoming popular among Koreans.

English was formerly taught in this school, but those desiring to study the English language went to the English Foreign Language School, and students in this school paid little attention to that subject; consequently the English Language was omitted in the Regulations issued in August, 1906.

In course of time, the Government deeming the English Language a necessity for students of this school, it was made optional. The total number of students of the school was 182 at the end of December 1908 as compared with 132 at the same period of 1907. For the maintenance of the school, 13,000 *yen* were spent as compared with 9,954 *yen* in the preceding year.

150. *Song-gyun-koan.*

The last Annual Report mentioned that the *Song-gyun-koan* at *Seoul* was merely a high educational institution hitherto giving lecture in the Chinese classics, and that its graduates were eligible for the lower grades of the civil service. But the graduates of such an old-fashioned school being unsuited for public service in the new regime, the school has been reformed in accordance with the modern system. By the organic regulations of this school issued on October 29, 1908, a new curriculum comprising elementary law, economics, mathematics, history, geography the Japanese language and the Korean classics, has been added, and an applicant for admission to this school, which used to be open to graduates of the provincial *Han-gyo* (old fashioned school), must pass the competitive entrance examination.

151. Korean Students Sent to Japan.

A higher education than that obtainable in Korea is open to Koreans by proceeding to Japan. Thus when educational reforms were inaugurated in 1905, 50 students were sent to Japan by the Korean Government. The Department of the Imperial Household sent 11.

These students while in Japan were to receive 25-27 *yen* per month from the Government to defray educational expenses. There were already 32 Korean students in Japan receiving help from the Government to the amount of 20 *yen* per month, and in addition there were several hundred students sent by private individuals. The students sent by the Government or the Imperial Household or those receiving Government aid were controlled by a superintendent commissioned by the Korean Educational Department, who had his office in the old building of the Korean Legation in Tokyo.

These students were distributed as the following table indicates:—

(End of December, 1908.)

Nature of Students	Schools of Law & Economy	Schools of Education & Literature	Agriculture, Commerce & Industry	Army	Medicine	Elementary Education	Totals
Those sent by Government ...	12	8	20	1	2	3	46
Those sent by Imperial Household... ..	6	—	2	—	3	—	11
Those receiving Government aid	7	—	8	1	3	8	27
Totals	25	8	30	2	8	11	84

The regulations concerning students sent by the Government were first enacted in March, 1907, and were amended in December, 1908. By these new regulations students to be sent to Japan are to be selected from among graduates of the Government high school or a school, public or private, which has the same grade of curriculum.

152. Japanese Schools in Korea.

When the Residency General was established in February, 1906, 14 schools for common education were maintained by Japanese Settlement Municipalities in Korea, and there were 2,600 Japanese pupils. These schools were gradually increased to 76 and their students grew to 9,925 in March, 1909. A girls' high school was first established in *Fusan* in April, 1906, and schools of the same kind were established respectively in *Seoul* and *Chemulpo* in 1908. A commercial school was opened in *Fusan* in April, 1906. A branch school of the *Toyo-kyokai Senmon Gakko*, maintained by the Oriental Association of Tokyo, was established in *Seoul* in October 1908. Several kindergartens are also maintained by the Municipal Settlements and by private individuals. The general conditions of schools maintained by the Japanese settlement municipalities or private individuals in Korea can be seen from the following table:—

Name of School	Number	Number of pupils			Number of Teachers	Number of Classes
		male	female	Totals		
Common school	76	5,319	4,606	9,925	289	246
Girl's High School... ..	4	—	293	293	27	13
Commercial School... ..	1	84	—	84	11	4
<i>Senmon Gakko</i>	1	27	—	27	16	1
Kinder-garten	7	264	246	510	14	14
Total	89	5,694	5,145	10,839	357	278

A middle school was established in *Seoul* by the Japanese settlement Municipality in April 1909.

153. Schools Maintained by Foreign Missionaries.

There are numerous schools in Korea maintained or supported by the American, English, and French missions. According to a table furnished through the American Consulate General in *Seoul*,

2 theological schools, 22 schools of higher grade and 508 schools of common grade were maintained in 1907 by American Methodist, Episcopal and Presbyterian Missions; the aggregate number of students in all these schools reaching 13,288. Information concerning schools maintained by the British Missionaries, furnished through the British Consulate General, states that 45 schools were maintained by English, Canadian and Australian Missions at the end of December of 1908, the total number of pupils in these schools being 901. The French Catholic Churches had 112 schools and 2,267 pupils in the end of 1908.

As mentioned in the last Annual Report, neither the Residency General nor the Korean Government ever interfered with the work done by these schools so long as their activities were confined to educational and religious functions without intermeddling in politics. On the contrary, the Authorities concerned gave assurances from time to time that every possible assistance should be afforded to the educational efforts of foreign missionaries. According to the Regulations relating to Private Schools, schools maintained by foreign missionaries may, if they obtain official recognition, enjoy such financial aid and other privileges, and their graduates may receive the same privileges regarding the civil service, as those enjoyed by government schools and their graduates without any discrimination whatsoever.



APPENDIX.

A

Convention concluded between Japan and United States on May 15, 1908, regarding the Protection in Korea of Inventions, Designs, Trade-Makes and Copy-rights.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the President of the United States of America being desirous to secure in Korea due protection for the inventions, designs, trade-marks and copy-rights of their respective subjects and citizens have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Baron Kogoro Takahira, Shosammi, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and

The President of the United States of America, Robert Bacon, Acting Secretary of State of the United States;

who, after having communicated to each other their Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

ARTICLE I. The Japanese Government shall cause to be enforced in Korea simultaneously with the operation of this convention, laws and regulations relative to inventions, designs, trade-marks and copy-rights similar to those which now exist in Japan.

These laws and regulations are to be applicable to American citizens in Korea equally as to Japanese and Korean subjects. In case the existing laws and regulations of Japan referred to in the preceding paragraph shall hereafter be modified, those laws and regulations enforced in Korea shall also be modified according to the principle of such new legislation.

ARTICLE II. The Government of the United States of America engages that in case of the infringement by American citizens of inventions, designs, trade-marks or copy-rights entitled to protection in Korea, such citizens shall in these respects be under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Japanese Courts in Korea, the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the United States being waived in these particulars.

ARTICLE III. Citizens of possessions belonging to the United States shall have in respect to the application of the present convention the same treatment as citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE IV. Korean subjects shall enjoy in the United States the same protection as native citizens in regard to inventions, designs, trade-marks and copy-rights upon the fulfillment of the formalities prescribed by the laws and regulations of the United States.

ARTICLE V. Inventions, designs, trade-marks and copy-rights duly patented or registered in Japan by citizens of the United States prior to the enforcement of the laws and regulations mentioned in Article I hereof shall without further procedure be entitled under the present convention to the same protection in Korea as is or may hereafter be there accorded to the same industrial and literary properties similarly patented or registered by Japanese or Korean subjects.

Inventions, designs, trade-marks and copy-rights duly patented or registered in the United States by subjects or citizens of either High Contracting Party or by Korean subjects prior to the operation of the present convention shall similarly be entitled to patent or registration in Korea without the payment of any fees, provided that said inventions, designs, trade-marks and copy-rights are of such a character as to permit of their patent or registration under the laws and regulations above mentioned and provided further that such patent or registration is effected within a period of one year after this convention comes into force.

ARTICLE VI. The Japanese Government engages to extend to American citizens the same treatment in Korea in the matter of protection of their commercial names as they enjoy in the dominions and possessions of Japan under the convention for the protection of industrial property signed at Paris March 20, 1883.

"Hong" marks shall be considered to be commercial names for the purpose of this convention.

ARTICLE VII. The present convention shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible. It shall come into force ten days after such exchange of ratifications.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the City of Washington the 19th day of the 5th month of the 41st year of Meiji, corresponding to the 19th day of May in the nineteen hundred and eighth year of the Christian era.

K. TAKAHIRA. [L. S.]

ROBERT BACON. [L. S.]

B

Regulation Relating to the Organization of the Patent Bureau of the Residency General.*

ARTICLE I. The Patent Bureau of the Residency General shall, subject to the control of the Resident General, take charge of matters relating to inventions, designs, trade-marks and copy-rights in Korea.

ARTICLE II. The Patent Bureau of the Residency General shall have the following personnel:

Director of the Patent Bureau.	
Secretaries	} 2 "Sonin" rank.
Technical Experts	
Examiners	5 "Sonin" rank.
Assistant Examiners	5 "Sonin" rank.
Clerks	5 "Hannin" rank.
Assistant Technical Expert	1.
Interpreter	1 "Hannin" rank.

The Director shall be appointed from among the *Sanyokwan* (Councillors) of the Residency General.

ARTICLE III. The Director shall manage the business of the Patent Bureau under the direction and supervision of the Resident General.

ARTICLE IV. The Director, Secretaries and Technical Experts shall be Judges.

The Judges shall take charge of trials relating to patents, designs and trade-marks.

ARTICLE V. The Examiners shall, under the direction of the Director, take charge of examinations relating to patents, designs and trade-marks.

ARTICLE VI. The Assistant Examiners shall, under the direction of their superiors, assist the Examiners and engage in examination.

ARTICLE VII. The Clerks shall engage in the business of the office under the direction of their superiors.

ARTICLE VIII. The Assistant Technical Expert shall engage in technical work under the direction of his superiors.

ARTICLE IX. The Interpreter shall engage in interpretation under the direction of his superiors.

SUPPLEMENTARY CLAUSE. This Ordinance shall take effect on and after the date of promulgation.

* Promulgated on August 13, 1908 by Imperial Ordinance No. 282.

C

The Law Relating to the *Toyo Takushoku Kabushiki Kaisha*.*

(ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.)

CHAPTER I. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE I. The Oriental Development Company shall be a joint-stock company the object of which is to engage in exploitation enterprises in Korea, and shall have its head office in *Seoul*.

ARTICLE II. The capital of the Oriental Development Company shall be ten million *yen* (Y. 10,000,000), but it may be increased on the approval of the Government.

ARTICLE III. The shares of the Oriental Development Company shall all bear the name of holders and may be owned exclusively by Japanese and Korean subjects.

ARTICLE IV. The payment of the entire amount of shares shall not be a prerequisite for an increase of the capital of the Oriental Development Company.

ARTICLE V. The term of existence of the Oriental Development Company shall be one hundred years counting from the date of registration of its organization, but it may be prolonged subject to the approval of the Government.

ARTICLE VI. The Oriental Development Company may, upon approval of the Government, establish branch offices or agencies in Tokyo and elsewhere.

CHAPTER II. OFFICERS.

ARTICLE VII. The Oriental Development Company shall have one President, two Vice-Presidents, four or more Directors, and three or more Auditors.

ARTICLE VIII. The President shall represent the Oriental Development Company and have general control of its business affairs.

The Vice-Presidents shall represent the President in case the latter is prevented from discharging his official duties and shall act as President in case that office is left vacant.

The Vice-Presidents and the Directors shall assist the President, and respectively take charge of a specified part of the business affairs of the Company.

The Auditors shall inspect the business affairs of the Company.

ARTICLE IX. The President shall be a Japanese subject and shall be appointed by the Japanese Government.

Of the Vice-Presidents, one shall be a Japanese subject and the other a Korean subject.

At least two thirds of the Directors and Inspectors shall be Japanese subjects, and the rest shall be Korean subjects.

* Promulgated on August 26, 1908, by Law No. 63.

Of the Vice-Presidents and Directors, Japanese subjects shall be appointed by the Japanese Government, and Korean subjects by the Korean Government. However in case of the appointment of the Directors, a General Meeting of Shareholders shall be caused to elect candidates, twice the number to be appointed, from among the shareholders possessing fifty or more shares.

The Auditors shall be elected at a General Meeting of Shareholders from among Shareholders possessing thirty or more shares.

The term of office of the President, Vice-Presidents and Directors shall be five years, and the term of office of the Auditors shall be two years.

ARTICLE X. The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors shall not engage in any other occupation or business; but this provision shall not be applicable when permission of the Government shall have been obtained.

CHAPTER III. BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY.

ARTICLE XI. The Oriental Development Company shall engage in the following lines of business:—

1. Agriculture;
2. Sale, purchase, lease, and lending of land necessary for development;
3. Undertakings connected with land and its control necessary for development;
4. Constructing, selling, buying renting and lending of buildings necessary for development;
5. Collection and distribution of Japanese and Korean settlers;
6. Furnishing settlers and Korean farmers with articles necessary for exploitation and the distribution of articles produced or acquired by them;
7. Supplying funds necessary for development.

ARTICLE XII. The Oriental Development Company may, upon approval of the Government, engage in Korea, as accessory to the main business, in marine industries or any other enterprise necessary for development.

ARTICLE XIII. The supplying of funds mentioned in the 7th Item of Article XI shall be effected according to the following methods:—

1. Loans to Japanese and Korean settlers for defraying the expenses of settling, which are to be reimbursed in annual installments within twenty-five years;
2. Loans to settlers and Korean farmers on the mortgage of immovable properties in Korea, which are to be reimbursed in annual installments within fifteen years;
3. Loans to settlers and Korean farmers on the mortgage of immovable properties in Korea, which are to be reimbursed at specified times within five years;
4. Loans to settlers and Korean farmers on the security of articles produced or acquired by them;
5. Loans on the mortgage of immovable properties in Korea, which are to be reimbursed at specified times within three years.

In regard to the loans mentioned in Item 1 of the preceding Paragraph, the methods and terms thereof shall be determined in advance and the approval of the Government shall be obtained.

The total amount of loans mentioned in Items 2-5 of the above Paragraph shall not exceed one fifth of the total of the paid-up capital and unredeemed loans of the Company.

ARTICLE XIV. The amount of loans on the security of immovable or movable properties shall not exceed two third of the value appraised by the Oriental Development Company. However this provision shall not be applicable to loans mentioned in Item 1, Paragraph 1, of the preceding Article.

ARTICLE XV. Loans on the security of immovable properties must be first mortgages.

ARTICLE XVI. For loans to be reimbursed in annual installments, the first five years shall be specified as the period during which no redemption shall be made.

ARTICLE XVII. The principal and the interest thereon shall be included in annual installments, and equal amounts shall be specified to be redeemed each year; but this provision shall not be applicable to the interest for the period during which no redemption shall be made.

ARTICLE XVIII. A debtor whose loan contract provides for redemption in annual installments may redeem the whole or a part of the loan prior to the expiration of the term of redemption.

In the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Oriental Development Company may demand proper fees according to the rates specified in the Regulations of the Company.

ARTICLE XIX. In the following cases the redemption of the whole of a loan may be demanded even prior to the expiration of the term of redemption:—

1. When a loan is employed by the debtor for any purpose other than that for which loans were created.
2. When a debtor has delayed the payment of annual installments and has failed to make payment even after receipt of a demand for payment;
3. When the whole or a part of immovable properties held as security has been appropriated for public use. However this provision shall not be applicable when the debtor has furnished money covering the appropriated security or has supplemented the security with other adequate immovable properties.

If the appropriation is partial in the case mentioned in Item 3 of the preceding paragraph, the demand for redemption shall be proportioned to the amount appropriated.

ARTICLE XX. When the value of security has fallen to such an extent that with reference to the balance of a loan a deficit has been caused in the proportion mentioned in Article XIV, a demand may be made for additional securities or for the redemption of a part of the loan corresponding to the said deficit.

When a debtor has not complied with the demand mentioned in the preceding paragraph the redemption of the whole of a loan may be demanded even prior to the expiration of the term of redemption.

ARTICLE XXI. Any surplus of money remaining on account of business shall not be used for any other purpose than to invest temporarily in national loan bonds or bills, or to deposit with a bank which may be designated by the Government.

ARTICLE XXII. The Oriental Development Company may, if necessary on account of business, contract a loan upon the approval of the Government.

CHAPTER IV. DEBENTURES OF THE ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

ARTICLE XXIII. Debentures may be issued by the Oriental Development Company to the extent of ten times the capital.

When the Oriental Development Company issues debentures the provisions of Article 199 of the Commercial Code shall not be applicable.

ARTICLE XXIV. Whenever there is a desire for issuing debentures by the Oriental Development Company, the amount and term of the same, as well as the method of issue and redemption, shall be specified and the approval of the Government thereto shall be obtained.

ARTICLE XXV. When debentures are to be issued by the Oriental Development Company, payment may be made in several installments.

ARTICLE XXVI. The debentures issued by the Oriental Development Company, shall be unregistered after the whole amount has been paid up, but they may be registered on application of either subscribers or owners.

ARTICLE XXVII. Owners of debentures issued by the Oriental Development Company shall have, with reference to the properties of the Oriental Development Company, the right to have their claims paid prior to those of any other creditors.

ARTICLE XXVIII. The Oriental Development Company, in order to renew debentures, may issue new Debentures without observing for the time being the restrictions mentioned in Article 23. However, in this case the old Debentures corresponding to the total amount of the new debentures shall be redeemed within one month after the issuance of the new debentures.

ARTICLE XXIX. Debentures issued by the Oriental Development Company shall remain underdeemed for five years, and shall be redeemed within thirty years.

ARTICLE XXX. The Oriental Development Company may, upon approval of the Government, purchase and cancel its debentures.

CHAPTER V. RESERVE FUND.

ARTICLE 31. At each business period the Oriental Development Company shall lay by as a reserve fund eight-hundredths ($8/100$) or more of the profits in order to provide for any deficit in the capital stock, and shall also lay by two-hundredths ($2/100$) or more of the profits in order to equalize dividends.

ARTICLE XXXII. The Government shall supervise the business affairs of the Oriental Development Company.

CHAPTER VI. SUPERVISION AND AID OF THE GOVERNMENT.

ARTICLE XXXIII. The Government shall appoint the Supervisors of the Oriental Development Company and shall cause them to supervise the business affairs of the Oriental Development Company in coöperations with the Supervisors appointed by the Korean Government.

The Supervisors of the Oriental Development Company may at any time inspect the safes, books documents and other articles of the Company.

The Supervisors of the Oriental Development Company, should they deem it necessary, may at any time order the officers to report on the various business accounts and the condition of business affairs.

The Supervisors of the Oriental Development Company may be present at a general meeting of shareholders, or at any other meeting, and may state their views.

ARTICLE XXXIV. The Government may issue any order that may be deemed necessary for supervising the Oriental Development Company.

ARTICLE XXXV. Should any resolution of the Oriental Development Company or the acts of its officers not conform to the laws and ordinances or the regulations of the Company, or be deemed detrimental to public interest, the Government may cancel the said resolution or discharge the officers concerned. When any officer of the Oriental Development Company has failed to execute matters ordered by the authorities supervising the Company, he shall be similarly dealt with.

ARTICLE XXXVI. The Oriental Development Company shall not dispose of its profits without obtaining the approval of the Government.

ARTICLE XXXVII. When the Oriental Development Company determines Regulations relating to immigration or any other provisions, it shall obtain the approval of the Government.

ARTICLE XXXVIII. When the Oriental Development Company desires to alter matters already approved by the Government, the further approval of the Government shall be obtained.

ARTICLE XXXIX. The Government shall grant to the Oriental Development Company a subsidy in each business year at the rate of three hundred thousand *yen* per annum for a period of eight years commencing from the date of the registration of the Company's establishment. When, however, the rate of dividend for any business year exceeds eight per cent. per annum of the paid-up capital, the amount corresponding to the excess shall be deducted from the subsidy.

ARTICLE XL. When the rate of dividend exceeds ten per cent. per annum of the paid-up capital, the amount of excess shall be applied for the reimbursement of the subsidy mentioned in the preceding Article.

When the reimbursement mentioned in the preceding paragraph has been completed, one half of the amount of excess referred to shall be laid by as a special reserve fund.

CHAPTER VII. PENAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE XLI. When any of the following offences have been committed on the part of the Oriental Development Company, the President or the Vice-Presidents acting as or representing the president shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred *yen* and not exceeding one thousand *yen*. If the offence relates to matters divided into different parts and taken charge of by the Vice-Presidents or the Directors, the Vice-Presidents or the Directors concerned shall be liable to a fine of similar amount:—

1. When the approval of the Government which should be obtained according to the provisions of this law has not been obtained.
2. When business is engaged in without observing the provisions of Article 11.
3. When funds have been furnished in contravention of the provisions of Articles 13—17.

4. When a surplus of the business account has been used in contravention of the provisions of Article 21.
5. When the Debentures of the Oriental Development Company have been issued in contravention of the provisions of Article 23; provided that this provision shall not be applicable to the case mentioned in Articles 28.
6. When the debentures issued by the Oriental Development Company have not been redeemed, in contravention of the provisions of Article 28.
7. When the profits have been disposed of in contravention of the provisions of Articles 31 and 40.

ARTICLE XLII. When the President, Vice-Presidents or Directors of the Oriental Development Company have acted in contravention of the provisions of Article 10 they shall be liable to a fine of not less than twenty *yen* and not exceeding two hundred *yen*.

ARTICLE XLIII. The provisions of Articles 206-208 of the Law relating to the procedure of Non-contentious Cases shall be applicable to the fines provided for in the two foregoing articles.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLES.

ARTICLE XLIV. The Government shall appoint an Organizing Commission, which shall be caused to conduct, in coöperation with the Organizing Commission appointed by the Korean Government, all business connected with the organization of the Oriental Development Company.

ARTICLE XLV. The Organizing Commission shall draw up the Regulations of the Company, and after obtaining the approval of the Government shall call for subscriptions for the shares.

ARTICLE XLVI. When the subscription for the shares has been completed, the Organizing Commission shall present to the Government the roll of applications and apply for approval to organize the Oriental Development Company.

ARTICLE LXVII. When the approval to organize the company has been obtained, the Organizing Commission shall without delay call for the first payment on all shares.

When the payment mentioned in the preceding paragraph has been made, the Organizing Commission shall call a General Organizing Meeting.

ARTICLE XLVIII. When the General Organizing Meeting has been closed, the Organizing Commission shall turn over its business to the President of the Oriental Development Company.

ARTICLE XLIX. The Directors and Auditors for the first term shall be appointed without election at a General Meeting of Shareholders. In all other matters the rules of Article 9 shall be followed.

D

Memorandum Concerning Transfer of Korean Law Courts and Prisons to Japan, concluded July 12, 1909.

The Governments of Japan and Korea, with a view to improve the administration of justice and prisons in Korea, thereby assuring protection for persons and property of Korean subjects as well as the subjects and citizens of foreign powers in Korea, and also to consolidate the basis of the Korean finance, have agreed upon the following stipulations:—

ARTICLE I. Until the systems of justice and prisons in Korea shall have been recognized as complete the Government of Korea delegates to the Government of Japan the administration of justice and prisons.

ARTICLE II. The Government of Japan shall appoint officers of the Japanese courts and prisons in Korea from among Japanese and Korean subjects having the necessary qualifications for the posts.

ARTICLE III. The Japanese courts in Korea shall apply Korean laws to Korean subjects, except in cases specially provided for in agreements or in laws and ordinances.

ARTICLE IV. The Korean local authorities and public functionaries shall, according to their respective functions, submit to the control and direction of Japanese competent authorities in Korea and render assistance to those authorities in respect of the administration of justice and prisons.

ARTICLE V. The Government of Japan shall bear all expenses connected with the administration of justice and prisons in Korea.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Government, have signed and sealed and exchanged the present memorandum drawn up in public both in the Japan and Korea languages.

July 12th, 42nd year of Meiji.

(Sd) Viscount ARASUKE SONE,
H. I. J. M's Resident General.

(Sd) YI WAN-YONG,
H. I. K. M's Prime Minister.

E

MINING LAWS.

1. THE AMENDED MINING LAW.

ARTICLE I. The term mining shall be construed to mean the extraction of minerals and all work incidental thereto.

The kinds of minerals shall be specified by Ordinance.

ARTICLE II. Minerals not extracted, mineral refuse and slag shall be the property of the State.

ARTICLE III. Any person desiring to engage in mining operations shall apply for permission to the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, submitting a written application accurately specifying the kinds of minerals for which he intends to mine, together with a plan of the intended mining claim.

Applicants for mining rights shall prove the existence in the claims applied for of the minerals for which they intend to mine.

ARTICLE IV. The boundaries of mining claims shall be limited by straight surface lines extending vertically downward. Their area in the case of coal shall not be less than fifty thousand *tsubo*, and in the case of other minerals not less than five thousand *tsubo*; and in neither case shall it exceed a million *tsubo*. The latter limit may, however, be exceeded in case it is absolutely necessary for the protection of public mining interests or for the amalgamation or division of mining claims.

ARTICLE V. No land within three hundred *ken* of an Imperial Palace or Imperial detached palace or within the "Fusan" (wooded precinct) of an Imperial grave or of a Crown Prince's or Crown Princess' grave shall be turned into a mining claim. No person shall make use of such land in connection with mining operations, unless with the permission of the proper Government Office concerned.

No land within three hundred *ken* of any fortress or fortification, Naval port, powder magazine or ammunition store belonging to the Army or Navy, or of any Government Office shall be turned into a mining claim or used for mining purposes, unless with the permission of the Government Office concerned.

ARTICLE VI. Within a distance of fifty *ken* in all directions, whether above or beneath the surface, from railroads, tramways, roads, canals, rivers, lakes, ponds, embankments, temple or shrine enclosures, public parks, graves or buildings of any description, no person may carry on mining operations or make use of land in connection with such operations, unless with the permission of the proper Government Office concerned or with the consent of the owner of the property or of persons having an interest therein.

In case the owner of such property or persons having an interest therein refuse consent without proper reason, the holder of the mining right may submit the matter to the decision of the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry.

ARTICLE VII. The Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry shall have the power to refuse permission for mining, in case he considers such a step to be necessary in the public interest or for any other reason.

ARTICLE VIII. In case there is more than one applicant for one and the same mining claim, permission shall be given according to the priority of the dates of receipt of the applications. As regards applications received on the same date, permission shall be given to the applicant whom the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry may consider to be most worthy.

ARTICLE IX. When the holder of a mining right desires to make an amalgamation or division or any other modification of his mining claims, he shall obtain the permission of the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry.

In case the location or configuration of a mining claim is detrimental to public mining interests, the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry shall order the necessary alterations.

ARTICLE X. A mining right may be inherited, transferred or mortgaged.

The transfer of a mining right or the establishment of mortgage right against the same shall not be effective, unless it has been registered at the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry. (Amended by Law No. 11, 1908).

ARTICLE XI. In case the holder of a mining right does not carry on operations properly or when his method of work is considered to involve danger or to be injurious to public interests, the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry shall order the required improvement or precautionary measures or the suspension of operations.

ARTICLE XII. The Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry may revoke the permission to carry on mining operations in the following cases:—

- A. When it is discovered that the permission was obtained by fraudulent means or granted by mistake.
- B. When work has been stopped for one year or upward without adequate reason, or when work has not been commenced within one year from the date when permission was obtained.
- C. (Struck out by Law No. 11, 1908.)
- D. When the mining operations are considered to be injurious to public interests.
- E. (Struck out by Law No. 11, 1908.)
- F. When the royalty or ground tax has not been paid within the specified period.
- G. (Struck out by Law No. 3, 1907.)
- H. When a fine has not been paid within the specified period.

ARTICLE XIII. When permission to carry on mining operations has been revoked or when a mining right has lapsed or when the working of a mine has been abandoned, such works or structures on the surface or under-ground as may be deemed by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry to be necessary for the sake of safety shall not be removed.

ARTICLE XIV. When the holders of mining rights or applicants therefore find it necessary to enter lands belonging to another person, for the purpose of surveying or examining, they may apply for the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry.

The proprietor of such land or any person having an interest therein may not refuse the request of persons possessing the above mentioned official approval. But in case any damage is done by such survey or examination, due reparation shall be rendered by the responsible party.

ARTICLE XV. When the holder of a mining right finds it necessary to rent land for the purpose of carrying on mining operations, he may make demand to that end of the proprietor or persons having an interest in the land. He may not, however, use such land unless he pays the rent in advance every year.

When any damage has been caused to the proprietor of the land or persons having an interest therein by the use of such land, the holder of the mining right shall make due reparation.

ARTICLE XVI. When the holder of a mining right has either the intention of using, or has actually used such rented land for not less than three years, the proprietor thereof may demand that the holder of the mining right shall purchase the land.

In case the purchase of a portion of the land would make the remainder unfit for the purposes for which it was hitherto used, the owner may demand the purchase of the land in its entirety.

ARTICLE XVII. In case the parties concerned fail to come to an agreement concerning the renting of land, the rate of rental, the purchase of land, the price therefor or the reparation for damages, mentioned in Article 14, Article 15, and Article 16, the matter may be referred to the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry for decision.

The amount of the costs involved in such decision and the party responsible therefor shall be determined by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry.

ARTICLE XVIII. Persons presenting applications, petitions, or reports concerning mining, shall pay fees according to the schedule determined by Ordinance.

ARTICLE XIX. Holders of mining rights shall pay royalty and ground tax.

The amount of the royalty shall be one-hundredth of the market value of the gross output. The ground tax shall be at the rate of fifty *sen* per thousand *tsubo* per annum, any fraction of a thousand *tsubo* being calculated as a thousand *tsubo*.

For the first full year after the permission to mine has been obtained, the ground tax shall be paid at the rate of one half of the above mentioned amount.

ARTICLE XX. Holders of mining rights shall pay in the month of March every year the royalty for the previous year. But in case of the lapse, the sale or the assignment of mining rights, it shall be paid at once.

Holders of mining rights shall pay in December every year the ground tax for the coming year. For the first year in which permission to mine has been obtained, the ground tax shall be paid at once for the number of months remaining in the year.

The ground tax already paid shall in no case be returned.

ARTICLE XI. (Struck out by Law No. 11, 1908)

ARTICLE XXII. Any person who has carried on mining operations without holding mining rights or who has obtained mining rights by fraud, shall be subject to a fine of not less than fifty *yen* and not more than a thousand *yen*, and any minerals which may have been extracted by him shall be confiscated. In case the minerals have already been sold or otherwise disposed of an amount corresponding to their market value shall be recovered.

ARTICLE XXIII. Persons violating the provisions of Article 5, the first clause of Article 6, or Article 13, or disobeying the order mentioned in the

second clause of Article 9 or in Article 11, or utilizing for some other purpose the land to be used for mining operations, shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty *yen* and not more than five hundred *yen*. (Amended by Law No. 11, 1908).

ARTICLE XXIV. The measures mentioned in the preceding two articles shall be decided upon and carried out by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry.

ARTICLE XXV. (Struck out by Law No. 3, 1907.)

ARTICLE XXVI. Such Ordinances as may be required for carrying out the present Law shall be determined by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry.

ARTICLE XXVII. A previous consent of the Resident General shall be required for the measures to be taken under the first clause of Article 3, Article 7, Article 11, Article 12 and Article 29. (Amended by Law No. 3, 1907, and Law No. 4, 1908.)

ARTICLE XXVIII. Any Korean subject who is actually engaged in mining operations under permission obtained prior to the promulgation of the present Law shall make application according to the present Law within two months from the date when it comes into force.

With regard to such applications, permission may be specially given according to the progress of the work and regardless of the provisions of Article 8 of the present Law.

ARTICLE XXIX. In case the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry considers that any measure taken under the provision of the present Law causes damage to any Korean subject who was actually engaged in mining operations before the present Law was promulgated, and is still engaged in such operations, the said Minister shall order the holder of the mining right concerned to make due reparation.

ARTICLE XXX. Foreigners who have been granted mining rights and have begun operations in connection therewith before the promulgation of the present Law and are still carrying on such operations, shall observe the provisions hereof in so far as they do not conflict with the terms of the grants made to them.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

ARTICLE XXXI. The present Law shall come into force on and after the fifteenth day of the ninth month of the tenth year of Kwang-mu.

ARTICLE XXXII. All Laws and Ordinances conflicting with the present Law are hereby revoked.

SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS OF LAW.

ARTICLE 2. Mining rights obtained under the provisions of the third clause of Article 25 of the Mining Law shall be deemed as obtained according to Article 3 of the said law. (The third clause of Article 25 of the Mining Law provided for the mining right of the mines belonging to the Imperial Household Department).

Applications for mining right in connection with the mines formerly belonging to the Imperial Household Department, which have been submitted

before the promulgation of the present Law, shall be deemed as submitted according to Article 3 of the Mining Law.

Provisions of Article 8 of the Mining Law shall not be applicable to the applications for mining right in connection with the mines mentioned in the preceding clause.

2. THE AMENDED PLACER MINING LAW.

ARTICLE I. The placer minerals mentioned in the present Law comprise placer gold, stream tin, and iron sands.

ARTICLE II. Persons desiring to engage in placer mining shall apply for permission to the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry.

ARTICLE III. The provisions of Article 5 of the Mining Law shall apply to placer mining claims.

ARTICLE IV. Within a distance of five *ken* in all directions, whether above or beneath the surface, from railroads, tramways, roads, canals, embankments, temple or shrine enclosures, public parks, or buildings of any description, or within thirty *ken* of graves, no person may carry on placer mining operations or make use of land in connection with such operations, unless with the permission of the proper Government Office concerned or with the consent of the owner of the property or of persons having an interest therein.

In case the consent mentioned in the foregoing clause is refused without proper reason, the holder of the placer mining rights may submit the matter to the decision of the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry.

ARTICLE V. As regards the granting or refusal of applications for placer mining, the provisions of Article 7 and Article 8 of the Mining Law shall be applicable.

ARTICLE VI. As regards the transfer or mortgaging of placer mining rights, the provisions of Article 10 of the Mining Law shall be applicable.

ARTICLE VII. As regards the suspension or improvement of placer mining or the prevention of dangers in connection with such mining, the provisions of Article 11 of the Mining Law shall be applicable.

ARTICLE VIII. As regards the revocation of placer mining rights, the provisions of Article 12 of the Mining Law shall be applicable.

ARTICLE IX. As regards the use or purchase of lands belonging to another person in connection with placer mining, the provisions of Article 14, Article 15, Article 16, and Article 17 of the Mining Law, shall be applicable.

ARTICLE X. Persons presenting applications, requests, or reports in connection with placer mining, shall pay fees as determined by Ordinance.

ARTICLE XI. Holders of placer gold mining rights shall pay a placer mining tax. No tax shall be required in the case of stream tin or iron sands.

The placer gold mining tax shall be levied at the rate of one *yen* per annum for every one thousand *tsubo* of placer mining claim or every one *cho* in length of river beds, any fraction of one thousand *tsubo* or one *cho* being taken as one thousand *tsubo* or one *cho*.

The placer mining tax for the coming year shall be paid in the month of December every year. For the first year in which permission to engage

in placer mining has been granted, the placer mining tax shall be paid at once for the number of months remaining in the year.

The placer mining tax already paid shall not be returned.

ARTICLE XII. (Struck out by Law No. 12, 1908.)

ARTICLE XIII. Any person who has carried on placer mining operations without holding placer mining rights, or who has obtained placer mining rights by fraud, shall be subject to a fine of not less than fifty *yen* and not more than five hundred *yen*, and any placer minerals which may have been mined by him shall be confiscated. In case the minerals have already been sold or otherwise disposed of, an amount corresponding to their market value shall be recovered.

Any person violating the provisions of Article 3 or the first clause of Article 4, or disobeying the order mentioned in Article 7, or utilizing for some other purpose the land to be used for placer mining operations, shall be subject to a fine of not less than twenty *yen* and not more than two hundred *yen*. (Amended by Law No. 12, 1908.)

The measures mentioned in the foregoing two clauses shall be decided upon and executed by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry

ARTICLE XIV. (Struck out by Law No. 4, 1907.)

ARTICLE XV. Such Ordinances as may be required for the enforcement of the present Law shall be issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry. (Amended by Law No. 5, 1908.)

ARTICLE XVI. The provisions of Article 28, Article 29, and Article 30 of the Mining Law shall apply to placer mining.

ARTICLE XVI (II). A previous consent of the Resident General shall be required for the measures to be taken under Article 2, Article 7, Article 8, and such measures as may be taken under Article 7 of the Mining Law by virtue of Article 5 of the present Law and under Article 29 of the Mining Law by virtue of the preceding Article. (Added by Law No. 5, 1908.)

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

ARTICLE XVII. The present Law shall come into force on and after the fifteenth day of the ninth month of the tenth year of Kwang-mu.

ARTICLE XVIII. All Laws and Ordinances conflicting with the present Law are hereby revoked.

SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS OF LAW.

ARTICLE II. The provisions of the Supplementary Rules of Law No. 3, 1907, shall be applicable to applications in connection with the placer mining claims formerly belonging to the Imperial Household Department.

3. LAW RELATING TO THE REMISSION OF IMPORT DUTIES ON INSTRUMENTS AND MACHINERY USED FOR MINING AND OF EXPORT DUTIES ON COPPER AND CONCENTRATES OF GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER.

(LAW No. 21, PROMULGATED AUGUST 19, 1908.)

Import duties on machinery, instruments, explosives and chemicals necessary for mining gold (including placer gold), silver and copper, and export duties on copper and concentrates of gold, silver and copper, shall be remitted for the present, provided such articles shall be imported or exported by miners themselves. In case, however, of special concession, the terms of such concession are to govern.

In case machinery, instruments, explosives and chemicals mentioned in the preceding paragraph are used, after importation, for other purposes than mining, import duties shall be subsequently levied on such articles.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULE.

The present Law shall be put in force on and after the date of promulgation.

F

FORESTRY LAW.

(PROMULGATED ON JANUARY 21, 1908.)

ARTICLE I. The forests shall be classified, according to the nature of their proprietors, as the Crown, State, Public, or Private Forest.

Mountains and plains shall be treated under the present Law as forests.

ARTICLE II. Regulations relating to the sale, assignment, exchange or lease of State Forests or mountains or plains or to the sale of the produce from State forests shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

All forests or mountains or plains whose preservation is necessary for the sake of territorial security or for purposes of the management of State forests or mountains or plains may not be sold, assigned, exchanged or leased.

ARTICLE III. The Minister of State for Agriculture, Commerce and Industry may convert part of State forests, mountains or plains into joint-forests on condition of sharing profits with the planter.

ARTICLE IV. The trees in a joint-forest shall be the common property of the State and the planter, the respective percentage of their proprietary rights being determined by their ratio of profits.

All trees existing therein previous to the creation of the joint-forest shall be the property of the State.

ARTICLE V. The Minister of State for Agriculture, Commerce and Industry may include the places mentioned below among preservation forests:—

1. Places required for protection against a land-slide.
2. Places required for protection against sand blasts.
3. Places required for protection against inundations, winds, or tides.
4. Places required for the prevention of snow-slips or the rolling of stones.
5. Places required for feeding water sources.
6. Places required for fish culture.
7. Places required as marks for navigation.
8. Places required for purposes of public health.
9. Places required for the purposes of shrines, temples, mausoleums, Imperial burial ground, or parks, or for the scenic effect of noted or historic resorts.

ARTICLE VI. Trees in preservation forests shall not be cut all at one time or such forests shall not be reclaimed.

ARTICLE VII. The Minister of State for Agriculture, Commerce and Industry may prohibit or restrict the felling of trees in a preservation forest.

ARTICLE VIII. When the conversion of a forest into a preservation forest occasions damage to its owner, the latter shall be entitled to compensation only with regard to the direct damage arising out of the prohibition of the felling of trees. No such compensation shall be allowed in the case of the Crown or State forests.

The compensation mentioned in the preceding clause shall be paid by the party or parties directly benefited by the creation of the said preservation forests.

ARTICLE IX. When the necessity for the existence of a particular preservation forest ceases to exist or when special consideration of public utility requires it, the Minister of State for Agriculture, Commerce and Industry may liberate such preservation forest.

ARTICLE X. With regard to forests, mountains or plains where trees ought to be preserved, the Minister of State for Agriculture, Commerce and Industry may order the owner to plant trees or protect them. In case the owner fails to comply with such orders, the Minister of State for Agriculture, Commerce and Industry may either carry out the necessary work and collect the cost from the owner of the forest or convert such forest into a joint forest.

The joint forest created in virtue of the preceding article shall fall under the scope of the provisions of Article III and Article IV of the present Law.

ARTICLE XI. In case a forest has been infested by injurious insects or when such danger is apprehended, the owner of the forest should at once take measures of extirpation or prevention as the case may be.

In the case mentioned in the preceding clause, the Minister of State for Agriculture, Commerce and Industry may order the owner of the forest to carry out the necessary measures of extirpation or prevention.

When the owner of the forest fails to carry out the order mentioned in the preceding clause, the Minister of State for Agriculture, Commerce and Industry may carry out the necessary work and collect the cost from the owner.

ARTICLE XII. No forest, mountain or plain should be reclaimed without the permission of the Minister of State for Agriculture, Commerce and Industry.

ARTICLE XIII. No grave yard should be established in a forest, mountain or plain without the permission of the owner.

ARTICLE XIV. The burning of the undergrowth should not be carried out without permission from the competent local authorities or police officers.

ARTICLE XV. Anybody who has stolen from a forest its principal or by-products, shall be liable to punishment according to Article 602 and Article 603 of the Penal Code.

ARTICLE XVI. Anybody who has reclaimed, or set fire to, a forest, mountain or plain belonging to another person, shall be liable to punishment according to the provision in Article 669 of the Penal Code.

ARTICLE XVII. Anybody who has injured trees in a forest belonging to another person, or who has removed or injured marks erected for a forest, or who has violated the provisions of Article VI, Article XII, Article XIII, or Article XIV, or disobeyed the order mentioned in Article VII, shall be liable to imprisonment or to a fine of not less than one *yen* and not more than two hundred *yen*.

ARTICLE XVIII. Orders necessary for the carrying out of the present Law shall be determined by the Minister of State for Agriculture, Commerce and Industry.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

ARTICLE XIX. The owners of forests, mountains or plains should forward to the Minister of State for Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, a note giving the classification, local names and areas of such forests, mountains or plains, together with their rough sketches within three years from the date of the promulgation of the present Law. In default of such a note, such forests, mountains or plains shall be considered as State property.

ARTICLE XX. Where permission was obtained prior to the promulgation of the Forestry Law for planting trees in a forest, mountain or plain belonging to the State and where such permission continues to retain force, such plantation shall be considered as a joint forest established under the provisions of Article IV, provided the recognition thereof has been obtained from the Minister of State for Agriculture, Commerce and Industry within one year from the date of the promulgation of the Forestry Law.

When such recognition has not been applied for within the period specified above, the original permission for the planting of trees shall lose its effect.

ARTICLE XXI. Where permission was obtained prior to the promulgation of the Forestry Law for felling trees in, or for leasing, a forest, mountain or plain belonging to the State and where such permission still retains force, recognition thereof should be applied for to the Minister of State for Agriculture, Commerce and Industry within one year from the date of the promulgation of the present Law.

When such recognition has not been applied for within the period specified above, the original permission for the felling of trees or for lease shall lose its effect.

ARTICLE XXII. The present Law comes into force from the date of its promulgation.

G

ORDINANCE FOR PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

(PROMULGATED BY IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 62 ON AUGUST 26TH, 1908,
AND PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE ON
SEPTEMBER 1ST.)

ARTICLE I. Private schools, except those for which special regulations are provided, shall conform to the provisions of the present Ordinance.

ARTICLE II. Persons desiring to establish a private school shall apply for recognition of the same to the Minister of Education, stating the following particulars:

1. Object, name and location of the school.
2. School regulations.
3. Plan of the school site and buildings.
4. Estimates of the annual income and expenditure.
5. Means of maintenance. In case there is a permanent fund or endowment, the documentary proofs of the same shall be attached to the statement.
6. The record with personal references of the founders, the principal and teachers of the school.
7. Titles of text books in use.

When alterations are made in any of the particulars mentioned in the preceding paragraph except that mentioned in the fourth, such facts shall be reported to the Minister of Education. To the report relating to the change of a personnel, the personal record and references of the successor or appointee shall be attached.

The opening or discontinuance of the school shall be reported to the Minister of Education by the founder.

ARTICLE III. In the school regulations mentioned in the preceding article, the following particulars shall be provided.

1. Matters concerning the period of study and school (academic) year.
2. Matters concerning the subjects of study and their standard, and the number of hours of instruction of each subject per week.
3. Number of pupils or students that can be accommodated.
4. Requirements and all other matters concerning the entrance and withdrawal of pupils or students.
5. Matters concerning the entrance and tuition fees.
6. Other matters deemed necessary for the guidance of the school.

ARTICLE IV. Private schools shall prefix the word "private" to their name.

ARTICLE V. A principal shall be appointed in each private school. The principal shall represent the school and transact the school affairs.

ARTICLE VI. Text books used by private schools shall be chosen from those compiled by the Department of Education, or those which have received the official approval of the Minister of Education.

When private schools desire to use text-books other than those specified in the preceding clause, they shall apply for permission to the Minister of Education.

ARTICLE VII. Private schools shall be provided with the following books:

1. School register and attendance book.
2. Register book for the members of the staff.
3. Account book, showing all receipts and expenditures.

ARTICLE VIII. Persons falling into any of the following categories shall not be allowed to become the founder, principal or teacher of private schools.

1. Persons who have been sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment with hard labor, or more severe penalty, excepting those who have been pardoned and have recovered their civil rights.
2. Persons who, within two preceding years, have been dismissed from office by the disciplinary punishment law, excepting those who have been exempted from such disciplinary punishment.
3. Teachers whose certificates have been recalled within two preceding years.
4. Persons who are not considered of good moral character.

ARTICLE IX. When the equipment, methods of instruction, or other matters pertaining to private schools are deemed inadequate by the Minister of Education, he may order the necessary alterations to be made.

ARTICLE X. The Minister of Education may order private schools to be closed in the following cases:

1. When the school has violated any of the provisions in the Ordinance.
2. When it is feared that the school may corrupt public morals or disturb peace and order.
3. When the school has failed to carry out the specified instructions, required by the regulations, for a period of more than six months.
4. When the school has disregarded the order of the Minister of Education issued in accordance with Article IX.

ARTICLE XI. The Minister of Education may suspend the instructions of a private school which has been opened without permission.

ARTICLE XII. The principal of each private school shall prepare a report mentioning the names of the officers, the course of studies with their respective teachers, the numbers of pupils or students classified according to the school years, the total enrollment and attendance, the text books used, and the financial condition of the school, as it stands at the end of May of each year. The same shall be submitted to the Minister of Education within the following month.

ARTICLE XIII. Local authorities, under the direction of the Minister of Education, shall superintend the private schools under their jurisdiction.

ARTICLE XIV. All documents addressed to the Minister of Education in compliance with the present Ordinance shall be sent through the local Authorities.

ARTICLE XV. The present Ordinance shall not be applied to the "*Kul Pang*."

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES.

ARTICLE XVI. The present Ordinance shall come into force on or

after the first day of the tenth month of the 2nd year of *Lyung Hwei* (October 1st, 1908).

ARTICLE XVII. The private schools, which have already been established with or without official recognition, shall apply for such recognition to the Minister of Education in accordance with the provisions of the present Ordinance within six months after the date of its enforcement.



TABLE 1. - REVENUE OF THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT,
FISCAL YEARS, 1905-1909.

(December, 1909).

Items.	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905
Ordinary Revenue.					
Taxes	11,334,984	10,518,444	9,732,872	7,374,744	7,350,912
Land Tax	6,219,085	6,469,890	5,896,100	5,208,228	4,871,767
Rural House Tax... ..	584,983	503,947	269,404	234,096	231,030
Urban Building Tax	216,976	—	—	—	—
Liquor Tax	163,031	—	—	—	—
Tobacco Tax... ..	486,775	—	—	—	—
Customs Tax... ..	3,123,015	2,454,639	2,221,219	850,000	850,000
Tonnage Tax	68,260	67,632			
Salt Tax	102,000	102,000	13,540	25,420	42,515
Mining Tax	132,538	81,072	40,000	—	—
Other Miscellaneous Taxes... ..	73,500	39,264	12,390	—	—
Revenue from Previous year's Taxes Outstanding	64,821	700,000	1,200,000	952,000	1,250,000
Tax on Marine Products	100,000	100,000	5,210	—	—
Courier Service Tax	—	—	105,000	105,000	105,000
Revenue from Stamps	234,000	195,000	158,000	30,000	—
Revenue from <i>Yoktun</i> Land	1,378,647	750,000	—	—	—
Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Properties	951,204	1,175,875	13,450	74,000	128,750
Receipt from Hospitals	67,085	52,054	9,450	—	—
" " Water works	2,500	—	—	—	—
" " Ginseng Monopoly	125,000	665,115	—	—	—
" " Salt Undertaking... ..	24,000	—	—	—	—
" " Weights & Measures	43,500	35,500	—	—	—
" " Forests	150,580	—	—	—	—
" " <i>Pying-yang</i> Coal Mining	134,530	10,146	4,000	—	—
" " Mining	404,000	404,000	—	—	—
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	1,280,068	771,028	12,000	6,000	625
Fees	21,000	—	—	—	—
Fines and Confiscations	100,410	100,000	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Receipts in Customs	158,560	157,953	—	—	—
Receipts Pending Account... ..	200,000	—	—	—	—
Sundry Receipts	732,065	465,977	12,000	—	—
Other fees	67,433	47,098	—	—	—
Ordinary Revenue, Totals	15,178,903	13,410,347	9,916,322	7,484,744	7,480,287
Extraordinary Revenue.					
Receipts from Special Accounts	6,437,980	3,903,309	5,562,438	—	—
Receipts from Loan	4,653,540	5,959,580	—	—	—
Receipts from	2,000,000	—	980,000	—	—
" "	957,588	—	—	—	—
Extraordinary Revenue, Totals...	14,049,108	9,862,889	6,542,438	—	—
Grand Totals	29,228,011	23,273,236	16,458,760	7,484,744	7,480,287

TABLE 2.—EXPENDITURES OF THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT FISCAL YEARS, 1905-1909.

(December, 1909).

Branches of Expenditure	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905
Ordinary.					
Imperial Household.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,339,000	1,300,000	727,000
Home Department..	3,998,363	3,578,966	2,368,062	960,850	161,778
Finance Department	9,208,630	6,937,201	4,368,847	2,240,035	640,119
Educational Department.	409,320	307,224	208,637	154,942	2,464 516
Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry	952,028	908,309	400,691	29,596	109,378
Army Department... ..	321,607	314,982	1,321,566	1,379,617	28,554
Department of Justice... ..	1,873,904	1,168,252	186,473	46,259	2,466,447
Department of Foreign Affairs	—	—	—	204,021	34,336
Board of Communications	—	—	—	9,012	255,417
Ordinary Totals..	18,263,852	14,714,934	10,193,276	6,324,338	236,270
Extraordinary.					
Imperial Household.	—	—	46,401	—	105,000
Home Department..	1,928,540	2,071,984	1,832,617	189,372	18,644
Finance Department	8,447,952	6,134,343	4,714,434	1,326,974	2,309,377
Educational Department	218,874	154,115	353,023	86,704	—
Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry	368,331	277,481	228,085	40,000	—
Department of Justice... ..	—	—	8,115	—	—
Extraordinary Revenue, Totals.	10,963,697	8,637,923	7,182,675	1,643,050	2,433,021
Grand Totals	29,227,549	23,352,857	17,375,951	7,967,388	9,556,836

TABLE 3.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE TOTAL VALUE
OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED FROM AND IM-
PORTED INTO KOREA, 1907-8.

	Subject to Duty		Free of Duty		Totals	
	1908	1907	1908	1907	1908	1907
Exports.						
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Home origin	13,371,790	—	92,157	—	13,463,947	16,479,834
Foreign origin	—	—	649,363	—	649,363	493,740
Totals	13,371,790	—	741,520	—	14,113,310	16,973,574
Imports.						
Foreign origin	33,439,280	—	7,582,156	—	41,021,436	41,387,540
Home origin	—	—	4,087	—	4,087	—
Totals	33,439,280	—	7,586,243	—	41,025,523	41,387,540
Total exports & imports.	—	—	—	—	55,138,833	58,361,114
Excess of imports...	—	—	—	—	26,912,213	24,413,966

TABLE 4.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE TOTAL VALUE
OF CLASSIFIED MERCHANDISE EXPORTED
FROM KOREA.

	Value	
	1908	1907
	Yen	Yen
Grains and seeds.....	10,330,522	12,150,479
Beverages and comestibles	—	—
Marine products	501,753	528,792
Beverages and comestibles	65,859	62,778
Tobacco	1,169	3,395
Skins, hair, horns, tusks, etc...	574,712	742,910
Drugs (Gin-seng) and dyes, paints	21,918	1,233,030
Oils and Waxes	34,328	33,949
Yarns, threads, twines and textile fabrics...	105,858	69,151
Ores and minerals	379,026	114,699
Metals and metal manufactures	69,475	59,532
Miscellaneous	1,354,891	1,477,171
Parcel-post	23,836	3,948
Totals...	13,463,947	16,479,834
Re-exports...	649,363	493,740
Total exports	14,113,310	16,973,574

TABLE 5.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE TOTAL VALUE
OF CLASSIFIED MERCHANDISE IMPORTED
INTO KOREA, 1907-8.

	Values.	
	1908	1907
	Yen	Yen
Grains and seeds	138,461	99,362
Beverages and comestibles	2,472,357	2,092,973
Sugar, confectionery and sweetmeats	924,036	875,077
Wines, liquors and spirits	1,264,521	1,225,900
Skins, hair, bones, horns, tusks, etc.	103,782	62,214
Drugs, chemicals and medicines	416,400	425,843
Oils, fats and waxes... ..	1,733,046	1,290,812
Dyes, colours and paints... ..	216,978	213,966
Yarns, threads, twines, cordage and materials thereof	2,571,360	3,186,691
Textile fabrics and manufactures thereof.		
Cotton tissues... ..	8,883,071	9,434,040
Linen or hemp tissues... ..	1,649,905	995,789
Woollen tissues	219,960	180,442
Silk tissues	1,472,545	1,371,587
Other textile fabrics and manufactures thereof... ..	620,330	466,001
Clothing and accessories... ..	1,095,110	1,571,963
Paper and paper manufactures	1,077,961	760,696
Ores and minerals	1,394,679	803,587
Metals.		
Iron and steel	2,340,613	1,758,591
Other metals	294,117	210,240
Metal manufactures	1,033,392	827,809
Vehicles, Vessels, scientific instruments and machinery.		
Vehicles and vessels	781,897	1,428,779
Scientific instruments and machinery	1,644,170	1,064,676
Tobacco	1,178,465	1,241,309
Miscellaneous	6,028,647	9,789,193
Parcel-Post	1,335,671	—
Travelling effects, subject to duty... ..	129,902	—
Totals	41,021,436	41,387,540
Re-imports	4,087	—
Total imports	41,025,523	41,387,540

TABLE 8.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE TOTAL VALUE OF SPECIE AND BULLION EXPORTED TO
AND IMPORTED FROM VARIOUS FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1907-8.

	1908					1907				
	Gold coin and bullion	Silver coin and bullion	Copper coin and cash	Paper money	Total	Gold coin and bullion	Silver coin and bullion	Copper coin and cash	Paper money	Total
Exports.										
Japan	Yen 4,771,226	Yen 137,620	Yen 9,095	Yen 633,686	Yen 5,551,607	Yen 4,467,950	Yen 770,795	Yen 1,166,846	Yen 505,273	Yen 6,910,864
China	—	107,840	—	272,055	379,895	150,000	158,498	30	441,883	750,411
Asiatic Russia	—	—	—	183,065	183,065	—	—	—	14,501	14,501
Totals	4,771,226	245,460	9,095	1,088,786	6,114,507	4,617,950	929,293	1,166,876	961,657	7,675,776
Imports.										
Japan	850,010	1,641,223	272,273	8,970,255	11,633,761	9,555	1,876,871	700,139	7,821,755	10,408,320
China	—	750,574	3,818	2,190	756,582	—	105,760	8,471	5,140	119,371
Asiatic Russia	6,074	—	—	—	6,074	—	—	—	3,000	3,000
Totals	856,084	2,391,797	276,091	8,972,445	12,396,417	9,555	1,982,631	708,610	7,829,895	10,530,691

TABLE 9.—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF MERCHANT VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1907-8.

1908						1907					
Entered						Cleared					
No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Steamers :—											
Korean...	117	109,377	112	104,791	468	63,735	460	62,692			
Japanese...	3,510	2,602,451	3,521	2,608,387	4,741	2,569,647	4,765	2,573,383			
Chinese...	—	—	—	—	4	2,216	4	2,216			
British...	49	117,133	49	117,133	35	73,010	35	73,010			
American...	55	30,470	55	30,470	251	141,029	253	142,725			
Russian...	9	3,294	9	3,294	11	4,083	11	4,083			
German...	7	17,882	7	17,882	45	67,420	47	69,905			
Norwegian...	3	3,850	3	3,850	50	44,070	50	44,070			
Totals ...	3,750	2,884,457	3,756	2,885,807	5,605	2,965,210	5,625	2,972,082			
Sailing vessels :—											
Korean...	15	333	13	214	354	6,015	367	6,257			
Japanese...	709	38,061	664	35,197	722	47,881	700	47,630			
Chinese...	104	2,027	69	1,142	—	—	—	—			
American...	—	—	—	—	45	1,119	43	1,078			
Totals ...	828	40,421	746	36,553	1,121	55,015	1,110	54,965			
Junks :—											
Korean...	164	1,587	161	1,591	274	5,038	278	5,083			
Japanese...	1,897	32,162	1,684	29,167	3,014	51,475	3,047	53,020			
Chinese...	1,872	21,671	1,889	22,304	1,056	11,933	1,054	11,893			
Totals ...	3,933	55,420	3,734	53,062	4,344	68,446	4,379	69,996			
Grand totals ...	8,511	2,980,298	8,236	2,975,422	11,070	3,088,671	11,114	3,097,043			





3 0000 047 772 060



